THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Port Almanac—July 26.

Sun Rises	5.03 A M
Sun Sets	7.12 P M
Day's Length	14 h 08 m
High Water at Southport	11.38 P M
High Water at Wilmington	1.15 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N C., July 26.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 82°; 8 p. m., 69°; maximum, 88°; minimum, 69°; mean 78°.

Rainfall for the day, .36; rainfall for the month up to date 3.74 inches.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina: Fair; possibly preceded by showers near the coast in the early morning, warmer; westerly winds.

For South Carolina: Fair Friday, preceded by showers in the early morning; warmer in eastern portion; variable winds, becoming westerly.

Cotton Region Bulletin.

There was heavy rainfall yesterday in the Charleston, Wilmington, Galveston, Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta districts of the cotton belt. Salem, N. C., reported 2.10 inches, and Oak Ridge, N. C., 4.00 inches; Greensboro, 1.88; Newbern, 1.35; Weldon, 2.61; Raleigh, 0.90; Goldsboro, 0.65; Lumberton, 0.31; Charlotte, 0.25, and Wilmington, 0.33.

OUTLINES

Secretary Carlisle is very much provoked at the report of an alleged interview published in the Richmond (Va.) *State*. ——Whit Farrand and Anderson Brown, two negroes, were hanged near Salisbury in the presence of 5,000 people. ——A serious epidemic of cholera is feared in Japan. ——As a result of primaries held so far it is thought that Senator McLaurin will be the Democratic nominee for Governor of Mississippi. ——A rule has been served on the editor of the Asheville *Citizen* to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt. ——A negro murderer and ravisher was taken from jail by a mob at Hattiesburg, Miss., and if identified he will be lynched. ——Reports to the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* show a large increase in the traffic of Southern railroads; the number of cotton mills organized for the week is larger than usual. ——The United States cruiser Atlanta is at Havana to assist in enforcing the neutrality laws ——A man charged with committing murder twenty-five years ago surrendered himself at Suffolk, Va. —— Judge Goff has issued an injunction against the Supervisor of Registration of Richland county, S. C. ——Dr. W. T. Spruitt, a prominent physician of Nash county, who was charged with attempting a criminal assault on a respectable married woman, committed suicide when he saw the officers coming to arrest him. ——A preliminary report of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was submitted to Secretary Carlisle to-day. —— Illinois Democrats want a national conference called to consider the monetary question. ——A battle was fought at Valenzuela between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, in which the former were defeated with great loss. ——New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan at 1 per cent. and closing offered at 1 per cent; cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼ cents; middling uplands 7 cents; Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $2.20@3.00; good to choice do $3.00@3.80; wheat dull at 1c lower; No 2 red in store and at elevator 74⅝c, afloat 75⅜c; corn fairly active and lower; quiet; No. 2 at elevator 48⅜c; afloat 49¾c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c; rosin dull and steady; strained, common to good $1 55@1 57½

The Volapuk language which the Volapukists claimed was soon to become the universal language, seems to have become one of the dead languages.

The displacement of horses for draft purposes by electric cars and bicycles has reduced, it is said, the demand for oats in this country 100,000,000 bushels.

The last Trust reported is one to control the coal output of the Southern mines. It has the grip on about seven eights of the mines, and claims to have a capital of $50,000,000 behind it.

It is said that there is London $2,000,000,000 of loanable funds. Statements like this account for the tenacity with which the English money-lender clings to the gold standard.

Old China is beginning to hump herself, and will go extensively into railroad building. This will give some of her half starved millions something to do, and will put some life into the old carcass.

Mr. Carnegie, who is rusticating in England or Scotland, hasn't a very high regard for English railroads, and expresses the opinion in print that it would pay Great Britain to make a bonfire of the rolling stock, both passenger and freight cars, and replace them with cars after American models. But you can't expect John Bull to catch on to everything in a few thousand years. It is only lately that he has discovered the business of Yankee plum pudding.

Russia is making good progress with her Siberian railway. It is in complete running condition now from St. Petersburg to Omsk, a distance of 2,200 miles, and since the prospect of a fracas with Japan work is being vigorously pushed on towards Vladivastock. When completed it will be the longest continuous railway in the world.

Ferdinand de Long, of Mintztown, Pa., who ate a dozen and a half oysters at a sitting and then wagered the oyster man that he could get outside of his stock of 140 in three minutes, wasn't long about it. He won the wager, but it wasn't half enough to pay the expenses of his funeral, which took place next day.

The bankers of New York say they owe the people $890,000,000 in the form of bank deposits, and they want to pay it in "sound money." That's all right, but if they were called upon to pay it in money of final redemption—gold—which they contend for, where would they be?

Some time ago it was the "pauper labor of Europe" which troubled the high tariffites, and now they are sad at the prospect of the competition of "Japanese cheap labor." There is always something to make these people unhappy.

John Datesman, who died at the age of 85 years, at West Milton, Pa., last week, was a good sticker. He held the office of postmaster in his town from 1835 till 1893, 58 years, and was an original Jackson Democrat.

With 40,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba and 40,000 more to come, why should Gen. Campos have the jim-jams over a few filibusters?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE—Williams and Mary College.
NOTICE—Carolina Beach, Southport.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— New Orleans received two bales of new cotton yesterday.

— Local forecast for to-day: Showers; fresh and brisk westerly winds.

— The steamer *Marion* will leave for the Blackfish Grounds this morning at 5 o'clock.

— The Wilmington district conference of the M. E. Church South, is in session at Southport.

— No Bureau report yesterday as to the condition of the river at Fayetteville, but it is probably rising.

— Keep up with the interesting free silver debate between Harvey and Horr. The third instalment on page 3 of the STAR to-day.

— The steamer *Wilmington* will make two trips to Carolina Beach and Southport to-day, leaving her wharf in this city at 8 a. m. and 3 p. m.

— The challenge race of the Carolina Canoe Club appointed to be sailed this afternoon, has been postponed on account of the death of Capt. Daniel.

— No! No! No! Prof. Thompson is not proposing to establish a "night" school in Maxton, but a high school, and that is the way the STAR scribe had it in his copy.

— The people of Fayetteville are to be congratulated on securing the Drewrys for their military school. They are admirably equipped educators, and their ability is not confined to military tactics, either.

— Mr. W. B. Jordan, travelling agent and correspondent of the STAR, is at Panacea Springs, where he may remain several weeks for the benefit of his health, which, we are glad to say, is improving. During Mr. Jordan's enforced absence from duty, bills for subscription will be sent direct from the STAR office and we earnestly request subscribers to give them prompt attention.

Fort Caswell.

The Southport *Leader* says: "The Government work upon the torpedo casement at Fort Caswell is now going on. The materials to be used in the construction are upon the ground, and the masonry work is making good headway."

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Sheriff J. M. Smith, of Rockingham, is in the city.

— Mr. J. C. Wise is in Macon, Ga., on a visit to relatives.

— Dr. O'Neill and wife, of Charleston, S. C., are in the city.

— Mr. J. D. Swinson, of Warsaw, is here on a visit to old friends.

— Mr. C. C. Covington left yesterday for a trip up the C. C. R. R.

— Capt. A. J. Galloway, of Goldsboro, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Prof. Harold Turner, of the Asheville Female College, is in the city.

— Mr. L. J. Taylor, formerly of this city, but now of Newbern, is in the city.

— Mr. Rufus B. Penny, who has been visiting relatives at Morehead City, has returned.

— Mrs. T. J. Sloan, of Greensboro, is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. P. F. Duffy.

— Mr. J. C. Paddison, with the W., N. & N. R. R. at Jacksonville, N. C., is here on a visit.

— Mr. J. L. Barringer, proprietor of the Central Hotel, at Florence, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Walter Buckner, route agent of the Southern Express Company, at Weldon, is in the city.

— Mr. D. W. Flynn, a prominent merchant of Hallsboro, is in the city visiting the wholesale merchants.

— The many friends of Miss Blanche Thompson will be glad to learn that she has returned from Jackson, Ga., on a visit to relatives.

— Mr. A. S. Beach, of Detroit, Mich., travelling car agent for the Michigan Central R. R., was here yesterday looking after their cars.

— Mr. Wilson, who came here from Louisville, Ky., to pitch base ball for Manager Roberts' team, left yesterday for his home on the Ohio.

— Mr. T. H. Bransford, travelling car agent for the Norfolk & Western R. R., was in the city yesterday interviewing the transportation people.

— Messrs. J. W. and H. L. Fry, general manager and engineer of roadway, respectively, of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., arrived in the city last night.

— Dr. Hubert Royster, who was referred to in such complimentary terms in our Raleigh letter, yesterday, is a cousin of Mr. Wm. Royster, of the STAR office.

— Capt. Alex. T. Wiggs, a former well known and efficient member of the Wilmington police force, has returned to the city after an absence of several months.

— Clinton *Democrat:* Miss Annie Glisson, of Magnolia, who has been sick for several weeks, took a trip to Wilmington and the Beach last week. And we are pleased to know she is somewhat improved in health.

— Messrs. I. B. Jeter, Morganton; J. D. Bardin, Wilson; J. P. McNeill, J. P. James, Florence, S. F. Burbank, Washington; J. D. Steed, Raleigh; B. D. Townsend, Bennettsville, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. E. Wells, manager of the Wilmington Oil Mills, returned yesterday from a tour South, having visited among other places Augusta, Atlanta and Columbia. He reports that most everywhere the cotton crop is about two weeks late.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

More Excursionists.

Two excursion trains arrived here yesterday; one at 11 o'clock a. m., over the W., N. & N. R. R., from Newbern, with two hundred colored people, many of them members of the G. A. R. Late in the afternoon a train of seven coaches with about 400 white people on board from Asheboro, High Point and Greensboro, came in on the W. & W. railroad. They will visit the seaside resorts to-day.

The Naval Reserves.

The latest news from the Navy Department is that the double turreted Monitor Amphitrite will arrive here on August 4th or 5th to take the N. C. Naval Battalion on the 1895 cruise. The plans so far formulated are to carry the Reserves out for sea practice with heavy guns, leaving each day very early and returning late in the evening.

Arm Broken.

Mr. Walter L. Robinson, formerly with the Postal Telegraph Company in this city but now agent and telegraph operator for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad at Summerfield, N. C., had the misfortune to break and badly mash his left arm, while in the warehouse there last Tuesday, by a tierce of tobacco falling on it.

The Silver Debate.

In consequence of several adjournments of the Harvey-Horr silver debate, in order to give the disputants a rest, we have been unable to give the instalments on consecutive days. We hope, however, to do so hereafter. The third day's discussion will be found on the third page of the STAR to-day.

— There are just as many people looking for houses to rent this year as ever. If you have a vacant house to rent advertise it in the STAR'S Business Locals. Only one cent a word. But no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents.

Funeral of the Late Capt. John H. Daniel.

Funeral services over the remains of Capt. Jno. H. Daniel were held yesterday afternoon in St. James Church by Rev. Robt. Strange, the rector, assisted by Bishop Watson and Rev. Dr. Carmichael. Plantagent Commandery, Knights Templar, in uniform, escorted the remains from the residence to the church. By request of the family the military and fire companies did not parade, but were represented by officers of the different organizations. There was a large attendance at the church.

After the services the remains were followed by the funeral cortege to Oakdale Cemetery, where the interment took place. The pall-bearers were: Honorary—Colonel Thomas C. McIlhenny and Captain Alvis Walker. Active—Messrs. A. G. Ricaud, Walker Taylor, Pembroke Jones, R. S. Williams, Fred Kidder, George L. Morton, G. Herbert Smith and Dr. E. S. Pigford.

The were many beautiful floral offerings.

Hurricane Warnings.

For the purpose of giving warning of the approach of tropical hurricanes (and also those extremely severe and dangerous storms which sometimes pass across the Lake region and North Atlantic coast), the Weather Bureau has adopted a special signal called the hurricane signal, consisting of two red flags with black centers, displayed one above the other. This signal will be displayed at all Weather Bureau offices and wind signal stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the Great Lakes, and also at numerous other points at sea and lake ports and along the coasts mentioned. The signal will also be displayed from the Frying Pan Shoals lightship off the North Carolina coast, warnings being conveyed thither by a tug from Southport, N. C.

Declares for a Railroad.

The people of Southport, Lockwood's Folly and Shallotte, Brunswick county, voted Wednesday to give township bonds to encourage the construction of the Southport and Western Railroad through these townships.

The Southport *Leader* says: "The contest in Lockwood's Folly township was active, but the friends of the railroad captured the votes necessary for a majority. Shallotte township was so much in favor of bonds that the election was merely necessary to certify to the sentiment, which was general."

Southport voted 265 for and 5 against the proposition. Lockwood's Folly gave 78 majority, and Shallotte 150 majority for it.

Y. M. C. A. Increasing Its Membership.

The membership committees of the Y. M. C. A. are stirring up considerable interest in the new price of membership, and a great many young men are "going to join." A few have already paid the fee, and others are only waiting for pay day to come around.

Another and very valuable feature has just been added. All members of the Y. M. C. A. who pay the full fee or more have been granted the use of the Wilmington Library, with its 5,000 volumes. This, of course, applies to the old as well as the new members.

Drowned in the Surf.

A little boy, Harry Teboe, only 7 years old, was drowned at Ocean View yesterday morning between 6 and 7 o'clock while in bathing by himself. He was staying with Mr. John Turney, his brother-in-law, who keeps the bar adjoining the Atlas House. Mrs. Turney, sister of the little fellow, had forbid his going in the surf, but he slipped out, went to the bath house and put on an old shirt-waist and pants and the next thing were his cries for help. He sank before help could reach him. His body has not yet been found.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—64 casks spirits turpentine, 236 bbls rosin, 23 bbls tar, 26 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—105 casks spirits turpentine, 279 bbls rosin, 53 bbls tar, 11 bbls crude turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.—61 casks spirits turpentine, 643 bbls rosin, 4 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—8 casks spirits turpentine, 18 bbls rosin, 41 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Spirits turpentine, 388 casks; rosin, 1,170 bbls; tar, 80 bbls; crude turpentine, 78 bbls.

City Court.

Alderman Harriss, Mayor pro tem., again presided in the City Court.

David Pound, colored, was charged with carrying a concealed weapon, but the evidence did not sustain the charge and Pound was released.

Nellie Moore, a white woman arrested several days ago for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was given transportation to Raleigh, where she says she has friends, on condition that she would not return to Wilmington.

New Hanover Comes Fourth.

The fourteen wealthiest counties in North Carolina are given in the following, according to property; the largest counties are named first: Wake, ten millions; Buncombe, ten millions; Mecklenburg, nearly ten; New Hanover, eight and three-fourths; Forsyth, eight; Durham and Guilford, nearly five each; Wayne and Rowan, each seven; Rockingham, Robeson, Granville, Iredell and Johnston each have a little over four millions.

Death of Mr. A. J. Hulbig.

News was received here yesterday of the sudden death of Mr. A. J. Hulbig, at Lynchburg, Va. He has numerous friends here, and spent last summer in this city. He was a young man, about 23 years old, and had a bright future before him. His sister, Miss Lula Hulbig, who has been summering with her aunt, Mrs. W. J. H. Bonitz, left yesterday to attend the funeral. She has the sympathies of many friends.

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

PROGRESSIVE CITY ADMINISTRATION.

New Engines for the S. A. L.—Populist Meeting in Wilson County—Railroad Taxes—Heavy Rains—Raleigh Water Works Co.—Marshal Carroll—An Insect Pest in Robeson and Cumberland Counties — Thomasville Orphanage — Knights of Dixie.

Star Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 25.

The city administration is progressive in the matter of street and sidewalk improvements, and in this they have won the good will and encouragement of the citizens. Martin street, leading from the depot to the city, has been paved for some time, but the sidewalks have been a disgrace. The new city officers have compelled the property owners to pave the sidewalks, and now they are about the best in the city. Brick, stone or cement is required to be used. The authorities are sending notices to property owners all over the city.

Miss Helen Floyd McVea, of this city, has been elected principal of the primary department of the Norfolk Female College.

The Seaboard Air Line has received its first installment of engines ordered from the Richmond Locomotive Works. The two received this week are passenger engines, for the vestibule, but they are being broke in hauling freight. The engineers are delighted with them. They have the latest improvements, and are equipped with all conveniences. By blowing the whistle the bell rings at the same time. The wheels are six feet high. The engines can make seventy-five miles an hour. It is said that they can do so easily.

Mr. Hal Ayer, editor of the *Caucasian*, left to-day for Rockbridge Academy, Wilson county, where a big Populist barbecue and silver meeting holds forth to-morrow. Major Guthrie, Dr. Freeman and others are the speakers. Mr. Ayer says between 5,000 and 8,000 will be present.

Mr. John H. Sharp, of Portsmouth, Va., treasurer of the Seaboard Air Line, has sent to the State treasurer a check for $4,488,29, being the amount of taxes due the State by the Carolina Central railroad under the recent assessment. This is the first payment made by the railways under the new assessment.

There has been remarkably heavy rain in this vicinity for the past three days. Weather Officer Von Herman says it will hold up to-night and that we will have fair weather to-morrow. The general opinion is that there has been more rain this Summer than has been the case for many years, but Mr. Hermann says differently. He says the average rainfall for the past nine years in July has been 6.70 inches. The rainfall this July has not quite reached the average so far.

Rains have been heaviest in the Northern part of the State and in Virginia. Quite a rise in the Roanoke can be expected in a day or so.

Clerk Brown, of the Railway Commission office, is busily engaged in sending off the assessments made by the Commission to the various towns and counties.

The town is swamped with melons and canteloupes, though few came to-day because of the rain.

The Water Works Company is living strictly up to the order of the Court. Spier Whitaker passes by the pond four times a day en route to his home. The company does not use the pond at all. They use steam, which costs much more.

The tobacco market opens here the first of September. The dealers say the prospect is the brightest in some years. The tobacco crop in the county is excellent, being better than usual

Marshal Carroll's office has already been beseiged with letters of applicants for positions which are given him by being placed in the list of first class officers.

A white bug is attacking the leaves of black jacks and oaks in Robeson county. The bug is a small one and manages to get between the folds of the leaves, thereby destroying them. It has also made its appearance in Cumberland county.

Besides electing Rev. J. B. Boone superintendent of the Thomasville Orphange, in place of Jack Mills, the trustees elected Mr. Ivey Allen, of Littleton, trustee, to succeed Rev. S. W. Hall. W. E. Daniel, of Weldon, was elected a trustee to succeed Chief Justice Faircloth, resigned. Mr. Mills was defeated by one vote. There was a great deal of opposition to him. Mr. Noah Biggs, of Scotland Neck, one of Mr. Mills' best friends, voted against him. He says he wrote to fifteen leading Baptists in all parts of the State in regard to retaining Mr. Mills and the opinion of the fifteen was unanimous for removing him. There were many objections urged against Mr. Mills.

Mr. H. A. Bomeleigh, of Little Rock, Ark., Supreme Representative of the Knights of Dixie, expects to organize a lodge in this city next Tuesday. He says he has the promise of twenty citizens to become members. The order of Dixie is widely known in the South, having a membership of some 11,000 in Dixie alone.

Kinston does not look like she has been ravaged by fire-bugs. There are not many places showing the charred remains of the recent fires, for most of them are being replaced with more handsome structures. The saying "that a big fire helps a town," seems to have proven true.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 25.—President Julian Carr, of the Agricultural Society, has appointed Rufus L. Patterson, of Durham, chief marshal for the State Fair.

Five applicants out of ten passed successful examination before the State Board of Pharmacy.

MOUNT AIRY.

The Excursionists From Wilmington — Heavy Rain.

MT. AIRY, N. C., July 25.

EDITOR STAR:—Your correspondent is at a loss what to write about, as there was a constant downpour of rain all day yesterday, and as I write, 6 a. m., it is still raining. Notwithstanding the bad weather, several of our excursionists visited the mountains, the springs and other places of interest, and all speak in glowing terms of the beauty of the scenery. But upon their return; Oh, my! what sights! "As wet as drowned rats," and other like exclamations could be heard on all sides.

I find the STAR a general favorite here, and highly spoken of.

On to-morrow morning at 7:05, the welcome sound "all aboard" will be heard, and we will be homeward bound.

G.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

NEW YORK TRUCK MARKET.

Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Apples and pears dull and irregular in quality and and prices. Peaches selling well and firmer for fine. Fine grapes in light supply and inquired for. Choice berries in fair sale. Potatoes dull. Tomatoes plentiful and dull unless prime. Onions quiet and easier. Blackberries, quart, 3 to 6 cents. Huckleberries, quart 5 to 7 cents. Apples, crate, 35 to 50 cents. Pears—Le Conte, barrel, 75c to $1.50. Grapes—Florida, case, $1.50 to 3.50; do basket, 20 to 25 cents. Peaches—Carrier, 60c to $1.75; do crate, 50 to 75 cents; do basket, 40 to 65 cents. Watermelons—hundred, $8.00 to 23.00; do carloads, $50 to 200. Muskmelons—barrel, $1.00 to 1.50; do basket, 50c to $1.75; do carrier, $1.50 to 2.50. Egg plant—barrel, $1.00 to 1.35; do half barrel, 50c to $1.35. Onions—Maryland potato, barrel, $1.50 to 1.75, do basket, 75 to 87 cents; do Virginia, potato barrel, $1.25 to 1.50, do basket, 50 to 60 cents. Potatoes—Rose, $1.00 to 1.60; do sweets; $3.50 to 4.00. Tomatoes—Maryland carrier, 40c to $1.25; do Norfolk, 30 to 75 cents; do Charleston, 40 to 60 cents.

PENDLETON PRODUCES PEACHES.

Young "Pen" Meares a Successful Fruit Grower in South Carolina.

A correspondent of the News and Courier, in a lengthy description of the Ridge Spring fruit section of South Carolina, in Edgefield county, thus refers to a gentleman well known and very popular in Wilmington:

"Mr. O. P. Meares, Jr., is not the owner of the largest orchard in Ridge Spring, but never was a prettier or better kept one seen anywhere. He likes to do things well, and this preference is literally carried out in his beautiful orchard. He is a pushing, energetic and business-like young fruit grower of Ridge Spring, and his experience is an interesting and instructive one. He heard of Ridge Spring's wonderful fruit lands; he investigated and was pleased; he purchased and commenced work, and has been more pleased every year. He and Mr. Charles M. Barnwell own a pretty piece of land, and they now have twelve acres of peach and plum trees and they will add 2,000 more trees this Fall. The crop from five acres this season sold for $1,100 and this will net them $500. On a young crop of seven acres these gentlemen will make $300 net. Mr. Meares says the business is a most pleasant and profitable one and he has realized 30 per cent. profit on his investment from the small acreage planted in fruit. In addition to the standard popular varieties of peaches, Mr. Meares has a specialty 'Meares' Favorite Unknown,' a handsome, large and delicious peach. On five of his trees Mr. Meares counted 7,000 peaches after the crop had been thinned."

Warsaw Crate Factory.

The Warsaw correspondent of the Clinton *Democrat* makes the following encouraging report of the operations of the crate factory near Warsaw, of which our old friend T. B. Pierce is the leading spirit:

"The Warsaw crate factory has done an immense business this season. Beside supplying the local demand for fruit, berry and vegetable carriers, it has sent many carloads of its output to other States. It has supplied to the local trade 14,000 berry crates alone, while 112 solid car lots have been shipped to other points. About twenty-five car loads have been shipped in less than car lots. This will foot up something like 100,000 berry crates alone. Many bean, pea and grape baskets, and other packages have been shipped. Machinery will soon be added for making egg crates."

SEEMS TO BE ARRANGED.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Will Be in Dallas on the 31st of October.

DALLAS, TEXAS, July 24.—It was finally decided to-night that this city is to be the scene of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. Dan Stewart, who brought the fight to Texas, returned to-day from Galveston, where he had gone to listen to the offers of that city. He was not so well satisfied with the Galveston guarantees of immunity from interference as he was with those of Dallas. At a meeting of the citizens' guarantee committee to-night, Mr. Stewart was assured that every promise of protection would be carried out. He then announced that the match would take place in the Dallas Athletic Arena on the morning of October 31st next.

May Play Ball Here.

Mr. N. H. Slaughter, manager of the High Point base ball team, issues a challenge to the Asheville team, of which the following is a part;

"I offer the following challenge to the Asheville base ball team through your paper: That we play fifteen games for the State championship, playing three games at each of the following towns: Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Columbia and Wilmington, on the following terms: Each team to receive 50 per cent of the gate receipts, games to begin on a date to be decided upon later, and the team winning the majority of these games to be declared winner of the championship."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carolina Beach and Southport.

STEAMER WILMINGTON

WILL LEAVE HER WHARF AT 8 A. M. and 3 p. m. for Carolina Beach and Southport to-day.
july 26 1t

William and Mary College,

Williamsburg, Va.

BOARD FROM $12 TO $15 PER MONTH. Tuition fee for half session $17.50. Medical fee $3. Students willing to teach two years in the public schools pay only the Medical fee and are charged $10 per month for board, fuel, light and washing. Full collegiate course next session begins October 3rd, 1895. Send for Catalogue.
LYON G. TYLER, M. A., LL. D., President.
july 26 2m fri tu

Just to Remind You

THAT YOU CAN'T HELP BEING

CURED

If you will have your Prescription work done by

JAS. D. NUTT,

Jy 24 tf The Druggist.

THE

CAROLINA MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

of Charlotte, N. C.

The CAROLINA MUTUAL is a strong NORTH CAROLINA Company. It is, however, a stock company, and issues absolutely non-participating and non-assessable policies. Its mutual feature consists in a charter provision, that one-third of its directors must be POLICY-HOLDERS who are NOT stockholders elected by the POLICY-HOLDERS; this is a very strong point, the policy-holders who have great interests at stake, have a share in the management of the Company, and will always know its condition. Better than this, the CAROLINA MUTUAL deposits all premiums received at this agency to their credit with the WILMINGTON SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. This makes it practically a local company. The directors of the company are:

P. M. BROWN,
Of Brown, Weddington & Co., Wholesale Hardware.
E. B. SPRINGS,
Of E. B. Springs & Co., Fertilizers and Wagons.
M. P. PEGRAM,
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B. D. HEATH,
Of Heath Brothers, Bankers.
SAM'L E. WHITE.
President Fort Mill Man'f'g Co.
A. C. SUMMERVILLE,
Lumber and Real Estate.
J. T. ANTHONY,
Wholesale Provisions and Grain.
JOHN W. MILLER,
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Of Clarkson & Duls, Att'ys-at-Law.

These gentlemen stand among the wealthiest and most successful business men of North Carolina, and their names are a guarantee of the Company's honesty, conservatism and success. We heartily recommend the Company to the property owners of Wilmington. We also represent other good companies, and do a general insurance business. Come to see us.

STEDMAN & WORTH,

Resident Agents.
je 9 tf

MERCER & EVANS

Are in a position to sell

GOOD SHOES

EXTREMELY CHEAP,

And They Are Doing That Very Thing.

Call and see them at the Old Stand of H. C. Evans, where Mercer & Gaylord for the past six months have made such a loud noise about LOWEST PRICES.

We will be glad to have a call from you all.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

jy 16 tf 115 Princess St.

$250,000

To lend on any good security at minimum rates in amounts varying from $100.00 to $10,000.00 by the

Atlantic National Bank,

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

With unsurpassed facilities for handling your business in every department of Banking, we solicit your account.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers,
M. J. Heyer,
J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.,
G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.
jy 10 tf

25 Per Cent.

From this date we will give the above discount on all goods in stock, except

Sheetings, Shirtings and Spool Cotton.

On all bills of $1.00 and over will accept GOLD or SILVER or Greenbacks. A nice clean and new stock and many good things in various lines. Respectfully,

R. M. McINTIRE.
july 21 11t

Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars

Of various brands and prices.
Soap, Starch, Lye, Potash,
Baking Powders, Soda, Milk,
Flour, Meal, Grits,
Sugars, Coffees, &c. &c.
Correspondence solicited.

HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
jy 20 D&W tf

Half-Holiday.

BY Agreement with all other Barbers of the city our shop will close every Friday afternoon at Two o'clock. Our patrons will please take notice, and oblige us by calling on Friday morning.
H. C. PREMPERT & SONS,
Experts in Barbering,
South Front St.

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE

BUSY!

Three of the busiest weeks within the history of our house have just past and we enter upon the fourth with even

Greater Expectations.

Fleeting chances should be grappled ere they pass forever. Now is the time to avail yourself of our

Great Removal

SALE

WE ARE MAKING EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS.

20 Per Cent. Discount

On all goods (except Shirtings, Sheetings, Spool Cotton and Patterns).

Plain Figures.

A child could read them. Don't let this chance slip by—grapple it. Save yourself dollars and secure the most seasonable and satisfying sort of bargains ever offered in a

Dry Goods STORE.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 9 NORTH FRONT ST.

We will move to 29 North Front street, Store formerly occupied by P. Heinsberger. jy 21 tf

SAVINGS DEPOSITORS of New England.

STATE.	Total Savings Deposits.	No. of Depositors.	Average Amount to Each Depositor.
Vermont	$28,838,516	99,239	$302 20
Maine	47,781,166	140,541	340 02
N. Hampshire	65,737,019	159,782	411 35
Connecticut	116,406,675	306,951	380 47
Massachusetts	389,536,588	1,181,303	326 67
New York	674,650,972	1,477,319	338 20

If you will deposit twenty-five cents per day with us there will be to your credit, at the end of five years, an amount greater than the average deposit in any of these States. Don't you think it is worth an effort?

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

jy 10 tf

Bagging and Ties.

25,000 Yards Bagging.

1,000 Bundles Ties.

Let us quote you before making contracts for this season.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
236 North Water Street,
July 17 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper n North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Balls, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line each insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements, and payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1895

MISTAKEN ZEAL.

Secretaries Carlisle, Smith and Morton are the three members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet who have become conspicuous for their opposition, not to the free and unlimited coinage of silver strictly, but to the coinage of any more silver, for when reduced to its essence that's what their opposition means. In what they have said and done they are in accord with the President, who has taken occasion when the opportunity offered to express his views pretty freely on the subject, in the discussion of which these gentlemen have taken such an active part. As citizens interested in the common weal, and as representative Democrats interested in the success of the Democratic party, it is natural to expect they should take a keen interest in a subject in which every one is more or less interested, and on the happy settlement of which the prosperity of this country so largely depends; but this does not imply that they are the guardians of the Democratic party, or that they are to make the creed that constitutes Democracy, especially when some of them teach a different creed now from that they taught but a few years ago. Men who change so readily are not the most infallible guides, for we don't know when they may change again and give us some other test of "sound Democracy."

Mr. Carlisle in the days when he stood closer to the people than he does now, and was in fuller sympathy with them than he is now, pronounced the demonetization of silver a calamity worse than war, pestilence and famine, but now he is found moving side by side with men who for twenty odd years have been doing their utmost by methods open and stealthy to destroy it. Thanks to John G. Carlisle and other Democrats in Congress, who in 1878 championed the cause of silver, it was saved and the silver dollar after being dropped from the list of coins for five years was restored. He then believed in the double standard, although he cannot comprehend it now.

Mr. Hoke Smith no longer ago than 1890, not only believed in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but believed that the people should be supplied with an indefinite amount of money, and in order that they should find no difficulty in getting it, suggested sub-treasuries where with imperishable farm products as collateral, they could draw money up to a certain amount of the value of the product deposited, at a nominal rate of interest, a suggestion that was in accord with the Populist demand and altogether acceptable to the Populists. There was then in the opinion of Mr. Smith neither silver enough nor money enough of any kind and he was educating the unsophisticated people of Georgia how to get more by the very quickest and easiest way. But he has been studying up on this thing and has discovered, although there has been very little increase in the volume of money since then, that there is now silver enough, and that all that is necessary to give this country unbounded prosperity and to clinch it so it will stick, is to stick to the gold standard. He has since his residence in Washington discovered that he didn't know anything about the monetary question in 1890, or anything about the condition of the country, or the needs of the people, although he was pretty free in suggesting a remedy. But Mr. Smith has not got through learning and possibly he may see reason to change his views again. In the meantime he cannot be accepted as an infallible guide in a matter in which he has performed such a complete summerset within a few years.

Mr. Sterling J. Morton subscribed to the National platform of 1892, which declared for bimetallism and for the coinage of silver on international agreement as to the ratio, and in the failure of that by such legislation as would preserve the parity between the different kinds of money of the United States. That recognized silver, and also looked to the future coinage of silver, but Mr. Morton has discovered since he went to Washington that silver is "junk."

These gentlemen are very much in earnest in the position they now take, and are so zealous that they are conducting a "campaign of education" to teach the people the beauties of the gold standard, to show them how blessed and prosperous they have been under it, and to educate them out of a great deal what they labored in past years to educate them up to.

Leaving out of question the propriety of Cabinet officers taking an active part in such a campaign when their own party is divided, the least we can say about it is that the zeal which inspires this activity is a mistaken zeal.

MINOR MENTION.

John Sherman is one of the most wily and thoroughly unprincipled politicians in this country. He is a cold-blooded, cunning, hypocritical schemer. He was one of the original gang who conspired to degrade silver in this country and has done more to degrade it than any other one man in America, while all the time pretending to be a friend of silver. He began his war on it in 1867, and has followed it up persistently ever since. He warred on it as a financier and statesman, while as a politician he played double to humbug the masses who were friendly to silver. He piped for bimetallism in the last Ohio Republican State Convention and gave the keynote of what his party's policy would be on that line when it met in National Convention, but lest this might not be sufficiently satisfactory to the silver men in the Republican party who might insist upon something more definite he has managed to have himself interviewed to express more fully and more to the point the views of the "great financier" who is looked to as an oracle in his party, and in late years even by a good many outside of his own party. A few days ago he was interviewed by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who said:

"Now, Senator, you know the people of Ohio look to you as an oracle on monetary matters. Can you not say something so simple that all can understand, and yet so clear that none may misunderstand?"

To which the oracle replied:

"Well, we are for bimetallism. That ought to be clear and brief enough."

That was "brief" enough, but he evidently didn't think it was "clear" enough for he thereupon proceeded to make it clearer, thus:

"The Republican party in the national platform of 1892 demanded good money of equal purchasing power, whether coined of silver or gold, or composed of United States notes and national bank notes, based upon the credit of the United States, maintained at par with coin. This is the bimetallic policy. There we stand to-day. I hope and trust there we will stand to-day. We will seek the co-operation of all nations and of all parties in maintaining the parity of gold and silver coins. If they will not co-operate with us in this policy, the Republican party can, and I do hope will, do it alone. Good money and plenty of it is as important to all people as equality of rights and privileges."

The sum and substance of this bait to the silver men is that if the Republican party can sneak back into power again it will endeavor to secure international agreement to provide for the parity of gold and silver coins, failing in which it will adopt legislation to meet the case and go it on his own hook. This is not a direct promise of free coinage of silver, but it is a hint at it, intended to convey the impression that this is what Mr. Sherman favors, for he winds up with the declaration that "good money and plenty of it" is one of the absolute essentials to the people. It is at least worthy of note that this cunning interview is given to the public at a time when prominent Democrats, assuming to speak for the Democratic party, have been unreservedly committing themselves to the single gold standard, and trying to persuade the people that they have money enough, and more than they ever had. Democratic statesmen who go to school to John Sherman in finances, might profit some by taking a few lessons in politics from him.

* *
*

A citizen of Raleigh who had just returned from an extended trip through the Eastern part of the State told a reporter of the *Visitor* that "the rapidity with which the woods are being felled is startling. You can scarcely go into the woods without running across a gang of hands sawing for dear life. The face of the country is getting intersected with lumber railways" and he noted "with amazement the great logging trains on their way to Norfolk." While this is an evidence of industrial activity, it is not one on which North Carolina is to be congratulated without qualification. The lumber business is all right, people must have lumber and they will go where they can get what they want, and it is well that North Carolina has what they want. The business also gives employment to a good many people, and brings money into the State, but for all that this slaughtering of the forests is not a good thing either from a business standpoint, or in a good many other ways. Much if not most of it is done by companies from other States who buy the trees for an insignificant part of their real value, and by converting them into lumber derive all the profit there is in the deal. North Carolina gets but a small part of the money there is in it. when there is an absolute certainty that by holding on to the trees the owners would reap rich returns from them in the near future. We published a paragraph a few days ago giving the advice of some Western lumber men to a citizen of Nash county, who owns a large body of pine timber, to hold on to it, as in a few years it would be worth a hundred dollars an acre. A reasonable use of our forests is, of course, to be expected and encouraged, but selling them as so many are sold, for a mere song, to lumber men from other States, is getting one dollar now for the ten that might be got later if better judgment and better business sense governed these transactions.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The gold brokers of New York have started a movement to raid the gold reserve in the Treasury, and the excuse they give for it is that they wish to break down the high rates of exchange which have been fixed by the Rothchilds-Morgan syndicate, but it is safe to say that their real purpose is to force another issue of bonds in hope that the clamor raised in this country because of the last issue to a foreign syndicate will enable them to bid for and to secure new bonds.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

—— Farmers who killed their sheep last year when the Protectionists began to cry "ruin" to American wool growing interests probably wish now that they had placed less reliance upon the utterances of the tariff agitators. Mr. E. P. Smith writes to the American Cultivator: "There are the best of reasons for believing that by next Winter wool will bring good, profitable prices in this country, and that there will be a greater demand for good sheep wool and rams than the supply in the country will furnish." And yet Protectionists declared that the removal of the duty on wool meant sure death to American sheep raising!—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Raleigh *Democrat*: Mr. Daniel Boney, aged about 80 years, died at his home in Taylor's Bridge last Thursday night. —— Mrs. Steven Cleuny died at her home in North Clinton, Thursday, of something like paralysis. She had been overcome with heat, and it is thought this brought on the cause of her death.

— Concord *Standard*: Mr. N. G. White, for a long time a prominent and influential citizen of No. 11, and who has been in feeble health for a long time, died Tuesday, July 23rd. ——On Monday, at Monroe, Mr. Aaron Townsend, aged about 76 years, dropped dead. While holding a cow he fell over and died in a few minutes.

— Rocky Mount *Phœnix*: The people of Rocky Mount were shocked to hear Tuesday evening of an assault with attempt to commit rape by Dr. Spruill on Mrs. Wm. York, both of Hilliardston, about fifteen miles from here. Early Wednesday morning Sheriff Arrington met Dr. Spruill near his home and read the warrant of arrest to him. He turned around to go back to his house and on his way there pulled out his pistol and killed himself.

— Raleigh *Visitor*: A prominent farmer of Johnston county informs the United States marshal and the revenue authorities that in O'Neal's township, in his county, there is a reign of terror, caused by the outrages and threats of moonshiners. The latter have shot two men, one of whom has died. The moonshiners suspected a woman, who was picking berries, of looking for illicit distilleries and made threats against her. They have also burned her home and outbuildings.

— Greenville *Reflector*: Mr. E. S. Galloway, son of John Galloway, died yesterday at his home in this county. He had been sick for a long time and death was not unexpected. The deceased was about 50 years of age.——Mrs. Willie Rightsell, wife of Prof. L. T. Rightsell, died at her home in Ayden yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, after an illness of only a few hours. Cause of her death was heart failure. Mrs. Rightsell was the daughter of Mr. William Rountree, of Lenoir county, and was 35 years old.

TWINKLINGS.

— Whenever you see a red-headed girl you are almost certain to see a white man on a bicycle.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

— Minnie—I didn't know until last night that Mr. Kelvy was a married man.

Helen—Did he tell you?

Minnie—No; but he asked Fred for a nail to fasten his suspender with.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Housekeeper: "Your milk is as thin as water to-day." Milkman: "Well, mum, it was very foggy this morning when we milked."—*New York Weekly.*

— "Don't you think the baby looks like me, dear?" asked the proud father.

"Y-e-e-s," replied the mother cautiously, "when it's getting ready to cry."—*Washington Star.*

ALL PAIN GOES WHEN PAIN-KILLER COMES

For Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus and all Summer Complaints, there is no cure equal to Pain-Killer. Get a bottle to-day. Keep it constantly on hand, for there is no kind of pain or ache—internal or external—that

Pain-Killer

will not relieve. Genuine bottle bears name of PERRY DAVIS & SON. Look out for imitations and substitutes. Double the former quantity for 25 cents.

June 8 52t sa we fr

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

HUMAN SUFFERING.

Nine-tenths of It Is Useless and Could Be Avoided.

Go through a crowd of people, preferably city people; examine the tired, anxious, wasted faces; remember your life and the lives of the men whom you have known intimately; recall the violent deaths, the suicides of which you have heard, and ask yourself the reason of all this death, suffering and despair. And you will see, however strange it may appear, that the cause of nine-tenths of human suffering is the present life of the world; that this suffering is useless; that it could be avoided, and that the majority of men are martyrs to worldly ideas.

Recently on a rainy Sunday I crossed the market near the tower of Soukharev in a street car. For a third of a mile the car made its way through a dense crowd that closed in again behind us. From morning till evening these thousands of men, most of them hungry and in rags, jostle each other in the mud, dispute, deceive and hate each other. The same thing goes on in the markets of Moscow and other cities. These men will pass their evenings in the wine shops and afterward will seek their holes and corners. Sunday is their best day. Monday they begin again their accursed existence.

Think of the existence of these men, of the situation which they abandon and of that which they choose. Consider the labor to which they give themselves, and you will see that they are martyrs.

All have left their fields, their houses, their fathers and brothers, often their wives and children. They have renounced everything and come to the city in order to acquire that which the world considers necessary. All of them are there, from the operative, the coachman and the seamstress to the wealthy merchant, the office holder and the wives of all of them, to say nothing of the tens of thousands of unfortunates who have lost everything and live on scraps and brandy in the free lodging houses. Go through this crowd; watch poor and rich alike; look for a man who says that he is satisfied and believes that he possesses what the world deems necessary. You will not find one in a thousand. —Count Tolstoi.

BOTH PAPERS WERE USEFUL.

The Fortunate Result of a Tennessee Justice Mixing His Documents.

Bill Wright was a justice of the peace, and also an absentminded man, whose wife was as able an orator as Xantippe.

Bill used to serve all his processes himself and to save time would sign the marriage certificates in blank and deliver a number to the parson.

One day Bill had a process to serve away up in the mountains on a semibarbarous recluse, who was sued for damages for some disdeeds, and Bill thought he would deliver a few of the certificates to the parson.

So, sticking both packages of papers in the same pocket, he mounted his horse and rode off.

Reaching the minister's, he stopped and chatted awhile, and, after delivering his papers, he started off again and took the road to the mountains.

The parson had a wedding that day, one of the parties being a notorious horse thief from an adjoining county. When the ceremony was over, the parson selected a certificate from the bundle and unrolled it sufficiently to sign his name. On handing it to the man the latter opened it, and his eye grew wild as he read instead of a marriage certificate a warrant of arrest, signed by both the justice of the peace and by the parson. He feared some trap, so surrendered himself to custody.

When the justice reached the mountain side, he took out the paper to read it and immediately saw its nature, but, maintaining his self possession, he recited the form of summons, which he fortunately remembered.

He then returned and found the horse thief in jail and went and saw the parson, remarking, with his own matrimonial felicity in mind, that both papers had unintentionally served the ends of justice.—University Courier.

Why He Wanted It Printed.

Compositors are supposed to be able to decipher all kinds of handwriting, even that of editors and ministers. On this point Mr. Robert Clark, the Edinburgh printer, used to tell a story:

Professor Lindsay Alexander came into our office one Friday with the manuscript of a sermon.

"You must let me have proofs of this tomorrow," he said.

I told him the time was too short. He must give us a few days longer.

"No," he said. "I must preach this sermon tomorrow. It is a special sermon. I wrote it ten years ago, and now I can't make out a word of it."—Youth's Companion.

Legend of the Fansy.

A pretty fable about the pansy is current among French and German children. The flower has five petals and five sepals. In most pansies, especially of the earlier and less highly developed varieties, two of the petals are plain in color and three are gay. The two plain petals have a single sepal, two of the gray petals have a sepal each, and the third, which is the largest of all, has two sepals.

The fable is that the pansy represents a family, consisting of husband and wife and four daughters, two of the latter being stepchildren of the wife. The plain petals are the stepchildren, with only one chair; the two small, gay petals are the daughters, with a chair each, and the large gay petal is the wife, with two chairs.

To find the father one must strip away the petals until the stamens and pistils are bare. They have a fanciful resemblance to an old man, with a flannel wrap about his neck, his shoulders upraised and his feet in a bathtub. The story is probably of French origin, because the French call the pansy the stepmother.—Household Magazine.

Child Language.

Does anybody know of children who today use a language apart in the communication of their thoughts, a language that puzzles linguists, and yet is understood thoroughly by the youngsters? There was a remarkable case some years ago in Albany. Two boys of a well known family—the father was a celebrated politician—whenever they talked together used invariably—that is, in the presence of other members of the family—a language that was not to be discovered among pagan or Christian people. The boys never gave an explanation after they reached the age of 15 or 16. Up to that age they chattered with volubility in this singular tongue. Here is an instance that points toward the sanity of the theory advanced by Charles Godfrey Leland in "Gypsy Sorcery:" "I believe that a company of children left entirely to themselves would form and grow up with a language which in a very few years would be spoken fluently."—Boston Journal.

Women Not Called "Professor."

While Smith college has both men and women as members of the faculty, it does not confer the well earned dignity of the professorial title upon the latter, even when they fill positions as heads of departments in every respect as responsible and onerous as those held by the other sex. There were 746 students enrolled last year with a teaching force of only 36, nearly two-thirds of whom are women, but not professors.

WHAT THE TEETH SHOW.

Their Size and Shape as Indications of One's Character.

Small, short, square teeth, when sound, are indicative of great bodily vigor and strength. They are rarely found in the mouth of an intellectual man, says a writer in the Boston Herald. Many very vain women have noticeably long, narrow, fragile teeth. You need not look for much force from their possessors. The huntsman looks carefully at his dog's teeth and selects his canine companion only after such an examination. The horseman invariably looks first at the mouth and teeth in passing judgment on a horse.

The condition of the mouth is just as significant in human beings. Long, projecting teeth denote a grasping disposition, especially when great breadth is seen at the upper part of the nose next the cheek. Usually long and narrow-side teeth, commonly called eyeteeth, are the accompaniment of a dogilke tenacity. People with these teeth sometimes curiously resemble dogs when they are angry and show their teeth just as an enraged dog will—they snarl literally. They will often have long, narrow hands, slender, tenacious fingers and narrow feet. With a strong under jaw, projecting very slightly, and these long teeth, the subject will fight to the death before yielding; with a receding chin, the indications are ambition, self conceit and failure to really accomplish great things. Very resolute, determined women usually have strongly set teeth, but from a habit of compressing the lips do not display them often.

Almost all the men remarkable for energy and strength of will have this same cast of mouth and jaw—notably, Napoleon, Luther, Cæsar and Frederick the Great. It is said that nearly all redheaded people have rather short upper lips, rising in the center, displaying the front teeth, and that they are singularly susceptible to flattery and exhibit a great desire for approbation.

Men of great resolution have frequently rather large teeth, with a development of the jawbone in the center amounting to a projection and producing a noticeable fullness there. This characteristic is increased in the subjects who combine it with straight and rather long eyebrows. Arching eyebrows are always a sign of a more easily moved nature.

Small, pointed teeth denote many unpleasant characteristics. When accompanied by nearsighted, round eyes, a pug or snub nose and noticeably small and sometimes very pretty ears, their owner will be found to possess many catlike attributes.

TRICKS OF MEMORY.

The Curious Franks Played by a Keen Minded Man's Brain.

It would afford material for an entire paper to study defects of memory and to describe some of the curiosities of thinking which result from such defects. A writer in The Popular Science Monthly says that he saw lately a business man of keen mind and good general memory, who was not paralyzed in any way and was perfectly able to understand and to talk, but who had suddenly lost a part of his power of reading and of mathematical calculation.

The letters d, g, q, x and y, though seen perfectly, were no longer recognized and conveyed no more idea to him than Chinese characters would to us. He had great difficulty in reading—had to spell out all words and could not read words containing three letters.

He could write the letters which he could read, but could not write the five letters mentioned. He could read and write some numbers, but 6, 7 and 8 had been lost to him, and when asked to write them his only result, after many attempts, was to begin to write the words six, seven or eight, not being able to finish these, as the first and last contained letters—x and g—which he did not know.

He could not add 7 and 5 together or any two numbers of which 6, 7 or 8 formed a part, for he could not call them to his mind. Other numbers he knew well. He could no longer tell time by the watch.

For a week after the onset of the disease he did not recognize his surroundings. On going out for the first time the streets of the city no longer seemed familiar; on coming back he did not know his own house. After a few weeks, however, all his memories had returned excepting those of the letters and figures named. But as the loss of these put a stop to his reading and to all his business life the small defect of memory was to him a serious thing.

Experience has shown that such a defect is due to a small area of disease in one part of the brain. Such cases are not uncommon and illustrate the separateness of our various memories and their dependence upon a sound brain.

How He Dodged.

General Sherman and General Thomas were warm and intimate friends. In their familiar intercourse they were to each other usually Bill and Tom, later the free and easy fashion of schoolboys rather than like dignified and austere warriors.

Near Resaca, Ga., during a sharp action General Sherman went upon a railway embankment directly in the line of fire and stood carelessly amid the flying bullets, making his observations and giving his orders.

Turning, he saw the head and shoulders of the portly and magnificently proportioned Thomas appearing above the protection of the railway earthwork. Sherman, always careful for his friends rather than for himself, called out:

"Pretty hot up here, Tom. Better not come up."

"What are you doing there yourself, then?" answered Thomas.

"Oh, I just turn edgeways to 'em," said the tall, attenuated commander, with a grin, as he resumed his duties.—Youth's Companion.

Mechanical Accuracy.

It is well known, of course, that great accuracy has become an important factor in certain kinds of workmanship, an illustration of this fact being thus given by a mechanical journal: Not long ago, in a Philadelphia machine shop, the head man remarked concerning a device consisting of a short steel rod fitting into a hollow cylinder, the rod being three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Now, the fit was so perfect that it would slide freely in and out, but it was found that, if the rod were taken out and held in the hand but a few seconds, the slight expansion caused by the warmth of the hand was enough to render it impossible to insert the rod until it had been allowed by gradual cooling to regain its normal size.

On the Street.

Kindly Old Gent—Ah, little girl, are you going somewhere?

Little Girl (with amazing superiority)—Of course I am. You don't suppose I could go nowhere, do you?—Detroit Free Press.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the bes remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve a poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure to ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind.

Sucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE

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IN TESLA'S LABORATORY.

Here in the dark what ghostly figures press!
No phantom of the past or grim or sad,
No wailing spirit of woe, no specter clad
In white and wandering cloud, whose dumb distress
Is that its crime it never may confess;
No shape from the strewn sea, nor they that add
The link of life and death—the tearless mad
That live nor die in dreary nothingness—

But blessed spirits waiting to be born—
Thoughts to unlock the fettering chains of things;
The better time, the universal good.
Their smile is like the joyous break of morn;
How fair, how near, how wistfully they brood!
Listen! That murmur is of angels' wings.
—Robert Underwood Johnson in Century.

Remains to Be Seen.

The women students in the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., are getting themselves into hot water by wearing their bicycle bloomers in the house. Of course the issue was to be expected. Everybody knew it must come, for girls who once enjoy the freedom of this debatable costume are bound to try it under other conditions than skimming over the ground on a bike. It remains to be seen if Ann Arbor is equal to this strain upon its ethical taste, or whether the professors' wives, who champion the innovators, are to come out second best in this merry fight, which may extend eastward.—Boston Herald.

She Braved Criticism.

Lady Harberton's suggestion that female servants are the women of all others to wear knickerbockers, as such costume facilitates movement, seems to have been adopted in at least one case over the water. A very new woman in such reform dress recently rode through the streets of London accompanied by a nurse, also in knickerbockers, and a small infant in long clothes at the moment, but whose future attire, whatever the sex, may be set down as sure to be knickerbockers, under such mothering and nursing.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. 1

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7½	@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ₩ lb	8½	@	10
Shoulders ₩ lb		@	8
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	7	@	7¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	6½	@	
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 15
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb		@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	5 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	11 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	60	@	
Virginia Meal	65	@	70
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	75
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard	6	@	6½
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 25	@	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 50	@	4 00
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR, ₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 75
Choice	4 00	@	4 25
Straight	4 25	@	4 40
First Patent	5 00	@	5 25
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½	@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel			
Corn, from store, bags—White	65	@	67½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	65
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	65
Oats, from store		@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	50
Cow Peas	90	@	1 00
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	4
Dry		@	5½
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	6½	@	9
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	26
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 65	@	1 75
OATS, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	4 50	@	15 50
Rump		@	14 00
Prime		@	15 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ₩ sack, Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	65
American		@	65
on 125 ₩ Sacks	45	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Sap	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Grain'd	4⅞	@	5
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden		@	4⅛
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	20	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	9
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	13½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Firm, at 24½ cents per gallon bid for country and 25 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 20 per bbl. for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl. of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 20 for Hard, $1 60 for Yellow Dip and $2 20 for Virgin.

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	5⅞	" "
Low Middling	6 9-16	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	00	bales
Spirits Turpentine	338	casks
Rosin	1,170	bbls
Tar	80	bbls
Crude Turpentine	18	bbls

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Evening—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent. last loan at 1 and closing offered at 1; Prime mercantile paper quoted at 3½@4½ per cent. Bar silver 66⅝. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489@489½ for sixty days, and 490@490½ for demand. Posted rates 489½@490½. Commercial bills 488@488¾. Government bonds steady. United States bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet,

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 25—Evening. Cotton quiet; middling gulf 7¼c; middling 7c; net receipts — bales; gross receipts 200 bale; forwarded — bales; sales 669 bales; all spinners; stock 186,191 bales.

Futures closed steady; July 6 73; August 6 72; September 6 78; October 6 84; November 6 88; December 6 94; January 6 99; February 7 04; March 7 09. Sales 103,800.

Total to-day—Net receipts 505 bales. exports to Great Britain 33 bales; stock 357,159 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 2,561 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,419 bales; exports to France 350 bales; exports to the Continent 1,670 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 7,903,186 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,417,589 bales; exports to France 772,495 bales; exports to the Continent 2,413,380 bales.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Flour quiet and steady; winter wheat, low grades $2 50@3 10; fair to fancy $3 30@3 80; patents $4 00@4 05; low extras $2 50@3 10; Minnesota clear $2 90@3 20; patents $3 90@4 60; city mills $4 00@$4 05. Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $3 20@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 80. Wheat dull at 1c lower, with options closing steady; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 74⅝c; afloat 75¾c; options were less active and irregular, closing steady at 1⅛c decline; No. 2 red, July and August 75⅝c; September 74¾c; October 75½c; December 76¼c; May 79½c. Corn fairly and lower; No. 2 red 48¾c at elevator, 49¾c afloat; options were dull at 1¾c lower; July and August 48¾c; September 48¾c; October 48c; May 40⅞c. Oats dull; whites firmer; options more active and easier; July 28½c; August 28¼c; September 26¼c; October 28c; May 30½; spot prices—No. 2 28¾@29c; No. 2 white 32c; mixed Western 29@30c. Hay quiet and firm; shipping 75c; good to choice 95c@$1 05. Wool firm; domestic fleece 16@22c; pulled 15@34c. Beef quiet and unchanged; family $11 00@11 50

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
82 Portland Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children."
ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of
is on the
wrapper. Weshall prosecute ourselves and the public at all hazards.
Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., N. Y.

A LADY'S TOILET

Is not complete without an ideal

COMPLEXION POWDER.

POZZONI'S

Combines every element of beauty and purity. It is beautifying, soothing, healing, healthful, and harmless, and when rightly used is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face in this climate.

Insist upon having the genuine.

IT IS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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The Southern Cultivator
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The Great Farm, Industrial and Stock Journal of the South.

ONE YEAR FOR $1.

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FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatics,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaller needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

THIRD DAY'S TALK.

Horr and Harvey Discuss the Demonetization Act.

WAS IT PASSED IN CONSPIRACY?

Extracts from the Speeches Made During Its Long Consideration by Congress—The Base of the Claim of Collusion and Fraud—Harvey Enlarges on Legislative Corruption and Charges That the Bill Passed Was Mutilated Later.

[Copyright 1895, by Axel F. Hatch.]

Mr. Horr had the floor again at the beginning of the third day's debate on the silver question, and began the day's talk with a personal explanation. He said: "Previous to entering upon a discussion of the law of 1873 I desire to state something as to my personal relations in this debate, because my opponent yesterday stated 'Mr. Horr has only taught in this debate a proposition that is in the interest of every selfish money-lender in the world to advocate, and he is here advocating it.' That is a part and parcel of the method usually adopted by the advocate of free silver for the purpose of creating a prejudice against every person who has honest convictions on the other side of this question. I say to my opponent now I am not a money-lender, I have not a dollar's interest in any banking institution or American corporation, or any other corporations on the face of the earth. I have spent my entire life in working for a living; all the early part of that life was spent in hard work on a small farm; I commenced working for myself at $10 a month; there is hardly any kind of hard manual labor in which I have not at some time in my life engaged, consequently my sympathies are with people who live by toil.

"I can meet a dude on the street and pass him by without any peculiar sensation. I never meet a man digging in a trench but what I feel like taking off my hat and saluting him, because I once dug ditches for a living. I can pass by a railroad president, the superintendent of Pullman cars, without any emotion, but I never meet a brakeman or a baggageman without feeling kindly toward him, because for months I was brakeman on a freight train night and day, and my promotion to baggagemaster was one of the proudest moments of my life. From my boyhood up I have lived, or tried to, on what I earned, and consequently I come into this debate for the purpose of defending the interests, as my friend will learn before I finish it, of the men who live by honest toil. I admit that at present I am employed by a large newspaper corporation of the United States; if it will do him any good I will admit that they pay me every day for my work more than I used to get for two months' hard labor. Am I to blame for that? My policy has always been: 'Take any job you can get so as to get an honest living, and never refuse to take a better one whenever the chance is offered you.' Is that wrong? I have another motto, too, that whenever I am laboring for a person or corporation I am a good deal more anxious to earn all or more than I get than I am to be worrying round about crowding up my wages. My experience has been that if I do good work they will recognize my merits and pay me for it, and that is all I have any right to ask for in this world."

Proceeding and concluding Horr said he had no prejudices against men who had been more fortunate than he; a man did not necessarily become a scoundrel because he saved part of his earnings; he did not think it anything against a man even if he became a stockholder in a national bank. A suggestion that Harvey's father was such a stockholder brought from Harvey an emphatic denial, with the admission that it would not have hurt him if he had been. Horr closed by saying that those who accumulate money and build up great industries are a blessing to the country, and he was just as zealous to prevent financial disaster to those as to see that wages are not cut in two by a debased dollar.

Harvey in reply said his remarks of the day before quoted by Horr had no personal application at all. A man could advocate a pernicious principle without himself being necessarily a bad man. Said Harvey, continuing: "This great question is not going to be decided for the American people by any advocate parading himself before them as having been a horny fisted working man at one time in his life. I do not object to Mr. Horr giving the evolution of his life. I do think it was a little unfair to have omitted that in that evolution he finally became a bank president; that statement should have gone with the balance in the play to popular favor. I do not deny that Mr. Horr and numerous selfish bank presidents have at one time been tillers of the soil.

"Mr. Horr and numerous employes of newspaper corporations and other corporations are in part, many of them, representing their honest convictions, and I accord that to the honorable gentleman from New York. Many of them never stop to analyze the question, the great principle that must make or unmake the republic in which they live. It is only a question of salary that they consider." Harvey then said the value of the debate of the day previous was that it had demonstrated the statement that there were only $8,000,000 in silver coined up to 1873 to be false, and that the real quantity was $143,000,000.

Horr, replying to Harvey's criticism that he had not included having been a bank president, said it was not omitted because he was ashamed of it. He had been a bank president; the bank had gone down in the crash of 1873, and his competency went with it. After a few more words regarding his present history he took up the demonetization act of 1873, saying: "That bill first originated a little before the year 1870. It was drafted after consulting a large number of experts. In the first day of our discussion Brother Harvey went back on his baby theory, and told us that babes did not mean babes at all, that it meant pure and undefiled people, but now he returns to his old motto and claims that money really is so simple a thing that babes can understand it, or that people who have not studied it can learn all about it; and he is facetious because I have stated that the question has given me the headache. I did state that. But, mark you, Brother Harvey, it was the study of the question that made my head ache, not writing such stuff as is in this book. That would not give any man the headache.

"Now, this bill was prepared after submitting the question to a large number of experts all over the United States. We had never had a revision of the mint laws for a great number of years, and the men in charge of the mint thought that the time had come when something should be done. Among the men who were consulted upon the question were Mr. Boutwell, the secretary of the treasury; Mr. Knox, deputy controller of the currency; Mr. Linderman, the director of the mint; Mr. Parsons, superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia. The plan was submitted to these gentlemen and a large number of others for the establishment of a new system of mintage, and yet the free silver papers of this country intimate that this law must have been wicked, because it was tacked on to the revision of the mint laws. Why, that is where it belonged. That was the place to find it.

"Now, was there anything secret about it? I deny that it had its origination in England, or London, or anywhere except in the brains of the people who were looking after the coinage interests of the United States. And I defy Mr. Harvey—not by assertion—to prove one single item that had any reference to the British people controlling or directing this matter. After a correspondence with a large number of these experts upon mints and coinage, the bill was framed, and with the correspondence was submitted to congress in the most complete form and with an elaborate report from Mr. Knox, which explained all its provisions. Every step taken in the incipiency of this measure was as open as the light.

"I am now reading from my own articles and consequently I use them without quotations. Thousands of copies of the bill were sent broadcast to all parts of the country. The Banker's Magazine in its number of July, 1870, printed this report of Mr. Knox and commented on the same. The bill prepared by Mr. Knox was endorsed by Secretary Boutwell, of the treasury, and transmitted to the senate on April 25, 1870. The bill as it was at that time drafted dropped the dollar silver coin of the United States and changed the unit of value. That was in the original bill as it was sent to the senate with a letter from the secretary. Now, nobody tried to cover up that fact. In this report of Mr. Knox were found all the letters of those different experts to whom had been sent a draft of the bill and who had been asked for their opinion upon it. Those letters were all printed by order of the senate in connection with the carefully prepared report of Mr. Knox."

Harvey here asked if Horr had the bill and letters with him. Horr thought he had them in the city and would produce them if he did have them, and continued as follows: "Mr. Patterson wrote to Mr. Knox and was printed in the public documents—for I will say to this house that every single document I have referred to I copied from the books of the government in the city of Washington myself, individually, so I know what I am talking about. Mr. Patterson said: 'The silver dollar, half, dime, and three-cent piece are dispensed with by this amendment. Gold becomes the standard of money, of which the gold dollar is the unit. Silver is subsidiary, embracing coins from the dime to the half-dollar.' Can anything be more plain than that? Was there any covering up of anything in that letter?"

In reply Harvey proceeded: "In the interrupted presentation of demonetization I had called the attention of the people to the condition, morally, of congress at the time of the passage of the act. I had referred to impeachment charges against Vice President Colfax in 1873 for fraud in connection with legislation; to the resignation of Secretary of War Belknap for bribery. I now proceed, after first stating for Mr. Horr's information that Del Mar, the English historian, says that the act of 1816, demonetizing silver in England, had a clause in it that it might be reinstated by the king; that that clause giving a right to reinstatement was repealed in 1871, and that the act in which it was repealed was within two weeks in the hands of Mr. Knox, the comptroller of the United States treasury, and was in part the basis of the act in this country."

Harvey repeated that there was an era of corruption in congress at that time. "Clinton Colgate confessed before the ways and means committee of 1873 to the use of money to influence the incorporation of special features in the internal revenue bill, testifying, among other things, that Charles Sherman, of Ohio, a brother of Senator Sherman, had been paid $10,000 by the New York Stock Exchange in connection with the revenue bill. The officials of the stock exchange were subpoenaed, and the facts developed that while the money had not been paid, Judge Sherman had rendered a bill to the exchange for his services, and, as he claimed, for securing the services of his brother, Senator Sherman, to put the bill through. Colgate, when he testified, knew of the transaction and supposed the bill had been paid. As Judge Sherman was then a United States district judge the ways and means committee turned the whole matter over to the judiciary committee, directing it to take action looking to his impeachment."

He here read a letter from Judge Sherman to a member of the stock exchange, in which the judge claims to have been largely instrumental in securing the repeal of certain taxes on bankers and brokers, including the stamp tax. The judge incloses a letter received from the father of the man he was writing to (said father having died just before the judge's letter was written), in which the judge was asked to work for the legislation desired and a consideration promised. The judge tells his correspondent that he went to work in consideration of what was said in his correspondent's father's letter, and "had interviews with Mr. Boutwell, with John Sherman, chairman of the senate finance committee, with General Garfield, and other prominent members of congress, and the result was that it became the policy of the administration to repeal not only the tax in question, but the stamp and other obnoxious taxes."

Harvey concluded with the words: "It would readily exhaust the words of this debate to go into all the investigations of that notorious congress."

Horr rejoined as follows: "The attempt of Mr. Harvey to smirch the congress of the United States and make the people of this country believe that the people who acted as members of congress in this country as a rule are corrupt and have been subject to purchase and sale, can be characterized only as infamous. There sit before me several members of congress who served with me in several congresses, and I appeal to each and every one of them if during their entire service they ever saw or mistrusted that money was being used to purchase members of congress. When men start out with the proposition that in order to prove their case they must also prove that the majority of the best men of this country are thieves and scoundrels, they had better stop before they begin.

"I admit that Judge Sherman was guilty of a crime. That was never in any way connected with his brother, John Sherman, and you know it. They exonerated him."

Harvey asked: "Did they impeach Judge Sherman?"

Horr replied: "Judge Sherman resigned immediately; they drove him from the bench."

"But what has that to do with the question whether Mr. Knox openly and squarely presented this bill to congress? Mr. Knox said himself: 'The coinage of the silver dollar piece, the history of which is here given, is discontinued in the proposed bill. It is by law the dollar unit'—you read that yesterday—'and assuming the value of gold to be 15½ times that of silver, being about the mean ratio for the last six years, it is worth in gold a premium of about 3 per cent, its value being $1.0312 and intrinsically more than 7 per cent premium in our other silver coin, its value thus being $1.0743. The present laws consequently authorize a gold dollar unit and a silver dollar unit, differing from each other in intrinsic value. The present gold dollar piece is made the dollar unit in the proposed bill and the silver dollar piece is discontinued.'

A voice in the audience: "When was that written?"

Horr: "Just before it was sent to congress in 1870. It was a part of the report that Secretary Boutwell sent to the senate in the spring of 1870; it accompanied the bill and was printed in the public documents as being an explanation of the bill by order of the senate. Is there anything hidden in those sentences?"

Horr then gave Sherman's statement in the senate in August, 1893, showing the course of the bill in that body, the reports thereon, the fact that six senators from the Pacific coast made no objections to the bill, the frequency with which it was printed, etc. Horr then followed the bill into the house, after being passed by the senate by a yes and nay vote, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, voting for it. It reached the house Jan. 13, 1871, and was printed on motion of William D. Kelly, chairman of the house coinage committee; a report in the meantime of a substitute was made, but that congress expired before final action on the bill. At the extra session in 1871 it was introduced again, and again no action was taken. Kelly introduced it.

Harvey then took the floor again and referred to the charge against George A. Bassett, clerk of the ways and means committee in 1873, of having demanded $250 per month from New York bankers and brokers to assist them in repealing the tax on borrowed capital, and quoted a Chicago Tribune Washington correspondent as follows: "Turkish corruption under the pashas and beys, or Russian official rottenness, could scarcely be worse than it is here." He referred also to the "salary list" bill, and said it was at this congress that silver was demonetized. Then he said that the bill as passed was not the bill supposed to have been passed. He quoted sections 15 and 21 of the bill with the words in brackets, the omission of which demonetized silver, as he claimed.

He said: "As the bill passed both houses the unit was on gold, and free and unlimited coinage of both metals was provided for. But as enrolled the mints were closed to free and unlimited coinage of silver, except as to the trade dollar, afterward abolished. The standard silver dollar was fraudulently omitted after the bill had passed both houses."

Horr said the statement was preposterous. He quoted the words of Kelly, of Pennsylvania, in 1872: "We proceeded with great deliberation to go over the bill, not only by sections, but line by line, and word by word." Hooper was also quoted, April 9, 1872, that section 16 re-enacted "the previous existing by-laws, except in relation to the silver dollar, which is reduced in weight from 415⅛ grains to 384 grains, thus making it a subsidiary coin."

Replying Harvey quoted from Kelly, May 10, 1879: "It (the demonetization bill) was passed without allusion in debate to the question of the retention or abandonment of the standard silver dollar."

Horr then quoted what Kelly said in the running debate in the house (not "by leave"), as follows: "All experience has shown that you must have one standard coin, which shall be a legal tender for all others. * * * I again call the attention of the house to the fact that the gentlemen who oppose this bill insist upon maintaining a silver dollar worth 3½ cents more than the gold dollar and 7 cents more than two silver half-dollars, and that so long as those provisions remain you cannot keep silver coin in the country."

The above was said by Kelly prior to the passage of the bill. After another dissertation by Harvey on the wickedness of humanity, Horr followed the demonetization bill back to the senate and to its final passage, after being before congress for three years. Harvey then quoted Kelly as saying during the debate on the bill that it made no change in the existing value of coins. Harvey said: "While the record disclosed the intention to change the unit to gold, it nowhere revealed the intention to close the mints to silver." He further said: "The clause providing for the 384 grain dollar, with the right to unlimited free coinage, was surreptitiously erased from the bill in 1873 before it was enrolled."

Horr then quoted Hooper as saying during the debate: "This bill provides for the making of changes in the legal tender coin of the country, and for substituting a legal tender of only one metal, instead, as heretofore, of two."

Horr proceeded: "I submit to this audience there is right there in that speech positive proof that that bill was well understood by the people who were legislating upon it. Mr. Potter opposed the bill, but he was frank enough to state that one provision in the bill met with his hearty approval, and that was the very provision we are debating here today. No better proof can possibly be given that that bill was, like all the bills passed in that congress, examined carefully, conscientiously."

This ended the debate for the day, and Judge Miller announced that questions from the audience would be now received. Charles Coffin, of Arkansas, was the first questioner. He asked Horr why he opposed the American people acting on the free silver question. Horr replied that he had never on the face of the earth opposed such action.

J. C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, asked why, if the silver dollar was at 3 per cent premium in 1873 gold monometalists claimed that the silver dollar was demonetized because silver was depreciating in value. Horr replied that the gold men never claimed anything of the kind. No nation that had demonetized silver gave that as a reason.

In reply to another question Horr said it was true that Jefferson said to congress when he discontinued the coinage of the silver dollar a report of the director of the mint, in which the reason assigned for discontinuing the coinage was the scarcity of small change. Another reason in the report was "to prevent the exportation of the specie of the United States to foreign countries."

On the request of Mr. Horr the further hearing of the debate was adjourned to 1 o'clock Saturday.

Unlike most other boys of his age, the German crown prince is allowed no pocket money.

A FIFTEENTH CENTURY GIRL.

She Was a Lady of Rank, and Her Duties Included Pig Tending.

An extract from the journal of Elizabeth Woodville, afterward Lady Grey and finally queen of Edward IV, shows that the girl of the fifteenth century was a very all round kind of person. It is doubtful if even our up to date fin de siecle girl could equal her 400 years back sister in activity and variety of housekeeping accomplishments:

Monday Morning.—Rose at 4 o'clock and helped Catherine to milk the cows. Rachel, the dairymaid, having scalded her hand in so bad a manner the night before, made a poultice and gave Robin a penny to get something from the apothecary.

Six o'Clock.—The buttock of beef too much boiled and beer a little stale. Mean to talk to the cook about the first fault and to mend the other myself by tapping a fresh barrel immediately.

Seven o'Clock.—Went to walk with the lady (my mother) in the courtyard; fed 25 men and women; chid Roger severely for expressing some ill will at attending us with some broken meat.

Eight o'Clock.—Went into the paddock behind the house with my maid Dorothy; caught Thump, the little pony, myself; rode a matter of ten miles without saddle or bridle.

Ten o'Clock.—Went to dinner. John Grey, a most comely youth—but what is that to me? A virtuous maid should be entirely under the direction of her parents. John ate but little and stole a great many tender glances at me; said women could never be handsome in his eyes who were not good tempered. I hope my temper is not intolerable. Nobody finds fault with it but Roger, and he is the most disorderly youth in our house. John Grey likes white teeth; my teeth are a pretty good color. I think my hair is as black as jet, though I say it, and John Grey, if I mistake not, is of the same opinion.

Eleven o'Clock.—Rose from the table, the company all desirous of walking in the field. John Grey lifted me over every stile and twice squeezed my hand with much vehemence. I cannot say I should have much objection, for he plays at prison bar as well as any of the country gentlemen, is remarkably dutiful to his parents, my lord and lady, and never misses church on Sunday.

Three o'Clock.—Poor Farmer Robinson's house burned down by accidental fire. John Grey proposed a subscription among the company for the relief of the farmer and gave no less than £4 with this benevolent intent. (Mem. Never saw him look so comely as at this moment.)

Four o'Clock.—Went to prayers.

Six o'Clock.—Fed hogs and poultry.—New York World.

KILLIES.

They Are Peculiar Fish—How They Differ In Different Waters.

The small boy who angles for killies with a bent pin for a hook may not know that there are in North America 11 genera of killies, including 58 species. The killie is most widely distributed. It is found in Canada and in all parts of the United States, and in Mexico and Central America, and in South America. The several kinds of killies found in this country range at full growth from 1 to 6 inches in length, and they also vary greatly in form and in appearance. There are some that are beautifully marked and some that are almost transparent.

Of the kind commonly known as the bass mummy, which is used as a bait for striped bass, the female killie is marked with stripes running lengthwise and the male with bands or vertical stripes. In the south the killie is called a mummichog. There is a mummichog whose brown sides are adorned with stripes of black made up of tiny round spots in line, each at the base of a scale. This killie has a high back fin, which is of a pearly tint and marked with blue spots. In Central America and in South America the killie attains a somewhat larger growth than in this country, and many of them there are as gayly colored as tropical birds.

Even the plainest killie takes on brighter colors in the breeding season, as almost all fishes do.

The killie is wonderfully prolific, and it will live in water warm enough, it would almost seem, to boil other fish. It is always on the go, an alert little fish, moving in schools, and sometimes in lines of perfect front, like so many soldiers. There is a southern killie called the top swimmer, from its habit of swimming on top of the water with its head out.

And with all its beauty the killie is simply a scavenger. It eats superfluous and decayed vegetation and waste material of every sort, and there are so many of them that, small as they are, they consume immense quantities of refuse. The killie thus helps to preserve the healthfulness of the neighborhood, in which it exists, and the very substances which it consumes, that might otherwise have proved deleterious to mankind, it converts indirectly into good food for man, for the killie is eaten by edible fish.—New York Sun.

Gasco bay, in Maine, has its name from an Indian word meaning "crane." These birds were formerly plentiful on its shores.

A Piazza Coalition.

For piazza use in a seaside cottage, where sunshine and sea breeze abound, nothing can exceed the appropriate loveliness of the "sea dragon pillow." It is made up in the usual size—18 inches by 18 inches square. The covering is of sea green satin, that reproduces in effect the very sheen of the water in sunlight. The design upon the face of the cushion is a sea dragon drawn in exquisite curves and sweeps, and wrought in silver and gold Japanese cord couched down, with white and yellow silk thread. The embroidery sparkles and glints from the green background. A five inch double ruffle of satin, overset with a four inch fall of fish net spangled in silver and gold, completes the tout ensemble. This design will recommend itself in cheaper stuffs, green crepon or denim, or a fish net and little fishes afloat in water hues may be readily drawn upon the material and worked in, in Japanese gold and silver cord, and couched into place.

Classically New.

Any bodice is now put in style by the addition of a fluted front of black chiffon enriched by bands and lines of jet. These fronts are cleverly made to fit close to the figure under the arms and along the front half of the armhole. When adjusted, they appear to be a part of the bodice worn. A high solid jet collar and a belt over which the front droops complete the accessory.

The woman with a handsome throat will do well to adopt the fashion of having the top of her gown finished, not with a high collar, but with a scrolled design of gold or jet. A really classic effect is given thus to any gown, and nothing so emphasizes the beauty of the throat and the set of the head. A belt that will serve to make the waist seem small can be made with a pair of spreading loops set out from either side of the center.—New York Advertiser.

Wellesley Girls.

Wellesley girls show no diminution in their fondness for aquatic sports. There has just been shipped from the works of a Connecticut boatbuilder a fine eight oared barge, intended for the use of the class of '97. The barge is described as 45 feet long, 3 feet beam, and is constructed throughout of Spanish cedar, lap streaked, with copper fastenings. The fittings are made up of patent roller slides, swivel rowlocks and adjustable foot braces. It sounds like a racing boat, but it has not been built for that purpose, as the students are not permitted to race on the lake near the college, but it is safe to say there will be some pleasant and not too slow spins taken in the new barge.

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may 11 2m Managing Receiver.

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The greatest Dyspepsia water known. Endorsed by the State Medical Society, and awarded gold medal and diploma at World's Fair, Chicago. Most popular Summer resort in the mountains of Virginia. Elevation 1,700 feet. Beautiful lawn of 40 acres. Fine walks and drives, good livery. Band of Music. Terms moderate. Write for circular or pamphlet, containing testimonials from prominent physicians, and other parties of eminence. C. A. COLHOUN, Prop.
R. T. STYLL, M. D., Ph. G., Resident Physician.
June 2 tf

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Trains leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4.00, 6.10 and 9.30 p. m.
Sunday trains leave Princess Street Station at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Leave Ocean View at 12 m and p. m. June 1 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, June 9, 1895.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND	
6	8		5	7
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	1 55	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	7 00	12 35
7 15		Lv....Surry street....Ar	6 50	A M
10 48	3 47	Lv...Jacksonville Lv	4 30	10 43
11 33	4 30	Lv...Maysville.....Lv	3 30	10 09
11 48	4 33	Lv...Pollocksville.....Lv	3 06	9 55
12 26	5 10	Ar...Newbern Lv	2 26	9 30
	6 37	Ar— Morehead City—Lv		8 07
P M	P M		P M	

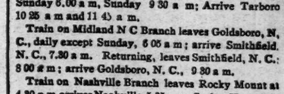
Trains 6 and 7 make close connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Steamers on New River leave Marine's daily except Sunday, at 6.30 a m; arrive Jacksonville at 9.30 a m; returning leave Jacksonville 3.00 p m, arriving Marine's 6 p m.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. June 9 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 5, 1895.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.56
9.20 A M a m, Warsaw 11.10 a m, Goldsboro 12.05 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 2.33 p m, Tarboro 3.48 p m, Weldon 4.39 p m, Petersburg 5.43 p m, Richmond 6.45 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.48 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 8.00 p m.

DAILY No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 6.31
7.00 P M p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.40 p m, Wilson 10.27 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 12.07 p m, Weldon 12.55 a m, †Norfolk 10.25 a m, Petersburg 2.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.30 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw
3.30 P M 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.17 p m, Marion 6.24 p m, Florence 7.05 p m, Atkinson 8.11 p m, Sumter 8.38 p m, Columbia 10.00 p m, Denmark 6.11 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.55 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m; St. Augustine 12.00 noon, Tampa 5.30 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY No. 47—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p
5.45 P M m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.08 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.53 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.13 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 11.00
10.00 a m p m, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.38 a m, Baltimore 2.13 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Richmond 7.13 p m, Petersburg 7.54 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.27 p m, †Tarboro 5.50 p m, Rocky Mount 10.20 p m, arrive Wilson 11.08 p m, leave Wilson 6.35 a m, Goldsboro 7.30 a m, Warsaw 8.16 a m, Magnolia 8.29 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY No. 56—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.30 a
11 50 a m m, Sanford 1.50 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m Savannah 12.00 night, Charleston 4.13 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Atkins 7.14 a m, Florence 8.35 a m; Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.45 p m, Halifax 4.05 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 4.55 p m, Greenville 6.37 p m, Kinston 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9 50; am returning leaves Tarboro 4 40 p m; Parmele 6.10 p. m. arrives Washington 7.35 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 55 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1895

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

September Wheat Closed Lower—Other Grains Declined in Sympathy—Pork Products Dull and Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Another boom in wheat gone wrong. Prices closed 1⅝c. lower to-day than they did yesterday, and there was not the least indication of excitement to the trade. The outside refused to be tempted, and local bulls failed to live up to their asserted belief in better prices. September wheat opened from 72¼ to 71⅞c, declined to 70⅛c, closing at 70⅞c, with the loss mentioned above. Cash wheat was easier and 1 to 1¼c. lower.

Corn displayed complete sympathy with the easier feeling of wheat. Yesterday the advance in the coarse grain, whilst made by virtue of the strength of the finer, seemed, nevertheless, to be rather reluctantly achieved. To-day there was full concurrence in the opposite course, which shows the under current of weakness ruling in corn. September corn opened from 44¾c to 44¼c, declined to 43¾c, closing at 43⅝c—1¼c lower than yesterday. Cash corn was 1 cent per bushel lower.

Oats—The crop of oats maintains a fair promise per the *Price Current*. This is generally understood, but when repeated by an acknowledged authority, of course, adds weight to the weakness of prices. Declining wheat and corn extended some of their depression to oats to-day and prices were in consequence lower. September oats closed ⅛c under yesterday. Cash oats were ⅛c to ¾c lower.

Provisions—Business was dull and monotonous in the product to-day. The hog market was reported firm, which lent some steadiness to provisions at the immediate start. The speculative feeling of wheat furnished the late easier tone in this market and prices lost their early strength. At the close September pork was 10c lower than yesterday, September lard a shade lower and September ribs 2½@5c lower.

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined four points, recovered part of this and then reacted and closed steady and three to four points lower for the day, with sales of 103,800 bales. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 8,000 bales; futures advanced one point and lost half of this. Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 669 bales for spinning. Galveston was easy and Mobile 1-16c. higher. Bombay weekly cotton report shows: Receipts 9,000 bales. Total since January 1st, 1,268,000 bales, against 1,507,000 bales last year. Afloat 3,000 bales, against 4,000 last year. Shipments to Great Britain none, making total since January 25,000 bales, against 43,000 last year. To Continent 4,000 bales, making a total of 489,000, against 721,000 last year. Houston received one bale and New Orleans two bales of new cotton. In Manchester yarns were in moderate demand. For cloths offers were scarce. New Orleans declined four points and recovered part of this later.

To-day's features: The news from Liverpool was very cold comfort indeed for a bull, and the Manchester advices were not calculated to help matters. Boll worms were reported in some parts of Texas; heavy rains fell in Arkansas, and the weather was either cloudy or rainy in many other parts of the cotton belt. But there was no snap to the speculation and prices receded, though it is true they did not recede very much. The dullness of Liverpool and the condition of speculation both here and abroad neutralized the effects of unfavorable weather in various parts of the South. Neither side can claim any decided advantage, however, in the transactions of late, and the gentlemen of the bearish persuasion are very careful not to take the aggressive.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

Senator McLaurin to be the Democratic Nominee for Governor.

JACKSON CITY, July 28.—R. H. Henry, editor of the Clarion *Ledger*, said to-day concerning the political situation in Mississippi:

"As a result of primaries held so far it is evident that Senator McLaurin will be nominated for Governor. Mr. McLaurin is a pronounced advocate of the free coinage of silver and is opposed by Hon. H. H. McCabe, an advocate of the single standard.

"There are five candidates for United States Senator—Gov. J. M. Stone, ex-Gov. Robert Lowry and Congressmen Money. Hooker and Allen. Of these Governor Stone is a gold man and the remaining four are all strong silver men. Nearly every candidate so far nominated for the Legislature is a free silver man, and almost every nominee from constable up is for the white metal. It is, therefore, plain that whoever is elected to the Senate he will be a silver advocate.

"There will be no contest in the Democratic State Convention, which assembles here August 7th, as the silver men have absolute control and will adopt strong silver resolutions."

CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

Fourteen Centies of Infection—A Serious Epidemic Feared.

TOKIO, July 12.—[Per Steamer City of Pekin.]—There is every symptom at present of a serious epidemic of cholera in Japan. The terrible disease has made its appearance among the troops at Pescadores, Port Arthur and Chinehow, its germs having been carried home by returning soldiers, and already from fourteen centres of infection reports of fresh cases reach the authorities daily. The government is making most strenuous efforts to check the spread of the virus, but the situation is greatly complicated by the fact that whereas on previous occasions one or two centres of infection only had to be considered, in the present instance the plague is germinating from over a dozen localities simultaneously. Thus far seizures have aggregated only 815, and the rate of mortality has been about 35 per cent., but when the Summer heat asserts itself a grave situation of affairs will in all probability ensue.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c. Rosin dull and steady; strained common to good $1 55@1 57½.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; receipts 69 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 15@1 25; receipts 187 barrels.

SAVANNAH, July 25.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25@25½c for regulars, and closed opened at 25c bid; sales 2,000 casks. Rosin firm; sales 8,000 barrels; quotations: A B C $1 20, D $1 30, E $1 40, F $1 50, G $1 60, H $1 65@1 70, I $1 85, K $2 15, M $2 35, N $2 50, window glass $2 70, water white $2 90.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT

IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AT THE SOUTH.

New Cotton Mills Projected—Improvement in Railroad Affairs—The Iron and Steel Trade Booming.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Reports to the *Manufacturers' Record* show a large increase in the traffic of Southern railroads, especially those in the coal and iron regions. The Alabama Car Association reports having handled nearly 21,000 cars in June, against 13,000 in June of last year.

The improvement in railroad affairs is bringing to the front a large number of extensions of existing systems, and also quite a number of short lines which are being organized in many parts of the South, every State being represented.

The number of cotton mills organized for the week is even larger than usual, and includes two mills to cost $200,000 each at Greensboro, N. C., and two more being worked up at the same place, but not yet definitely assured; a $200,000 mill at Lumberton, N. C.; a $100,000 mill at Toccoa, Ga.; an increase of capital over $300,000 for the enlargement of a Tennessee mill; a $60,000 mill company at Salisbury, N. C.; a new mill in Alabama; a $50,000 mill at Athens, Ga.; a large knitting mill at Newport News, Va., to turn out 200 dozen garments a day; a mill to cost $100,000 in Texas, and a number of enlargements of established mills at different points.

Other important events for the week include the letting of bids for contracts for extensive wharves, docks and piers for the Southern Railway at Norfolk; a $100,000 sewer company in Texas; contract for nine miles of belt railroad and grain elevators and cotton compresses at New Orleans; a $300,000 cigar and tobacco company in Florida and a number of miscellaneous enterprises in different parts of the South.

PITTSPURG, July 25.—The iron and steel trade has been in such a rush for a time that manufacturers having orders far ahead are content to wait awhile and let the market stand where it is. But while the market this week is easier, there is nothing like weakness apparent. In all lines prices are fully up to last week's quotations, with demand firm and steady. The indications for the Fall trade are decidedly gratifying. For the first time in several weeks there has been no advance in the price of pig iron. Furnaces are pushing production, but stocks are not accumulating. The nominal price for steel rails is now $27. Plates and blooms and billets are very much in demand, with prices advancing, with mill capacity crowded and high figures offered for immediate delivery, which is very difficult to secure. There is also great activity in merchant steel, with former prices quoted.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

The Cruiser Atlanta at Havana to Assist in Enforcing the Neutrality Laws—Movements of Other United States Warships.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—It developed this afternoon that the presence of the cruiser Atlanta at Havana, which was unexpectedly announced yesterday, was one result of the Cabinet conference held last Friday to devise better means for enforcing the neutrality laws against Cuban filibusters. An effort was made to keep secret the movements of the vessel, by concealing the cable message from her commander, notifying the Navy Department of her arrival. Movements of naval vessels are usually made public by the Department, but the fact that the Atlanta had reached Havana was concealed by the officials of the Department until they were satisfied that it was known to newspaper men. It is likely that the Atlanta is after some alleged filibusters and the Department is afraid that the publication of her movements will frustrate any plans her commander may have for intercepting would-be-violators of the neutrality laws. Other vessels may have been ordered to assist the Atlanta in patrol duty and the fact suppressed is exceedingly probable.

Movements of naval vessels have been reported to the Navy Department by telegraph as follows: The cruiser Raleigh arrived at Charlestown, Mass., from Key West; the Mohican arrived at Seattle, Wash., from a coal test at sea; the cruiser Detroit arrived at Chinkiang, China, and the cruiser Marblehead sailed from Copenhagen, Denmark, for Christiania, Sweden.

SECRETARY CARLISLE

Very Much Provoked at the Published Report of an Alleged Interview.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Carlisle is very much provoked with the appearance in the Richmond (Va) *State* of what purports to be an interview with him in which he is reported to have talked freely on political matters and declared, among other things, that President Cleveland would not be "a willing candidate" for a third term and that he (the Secretary) did "not want" the nomination. Secretary Carlisle declined to discuss the accuracy of the statements made therein, but it is learned that on Sunday last Mr. W. F. Ryan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Virginia, and also editor of the Richmond *State*, called on Secretary Carlisle at his residence here and the two had a long talk on general and political subjects. Mr. Ryan, it is stated, called presumably in his official capacity and what was said by Secretary Carlisle to him was said in confidence between officials of the same political party and administration.

"Things are coming to a pretty pass," said an official to day, close to Secretary Carlisle, "when the Secretary cannot talk to one of his own trusted subordinates, without having it appear in the newspapers in garbled form."

It is stated that Mr. Ryan took no notes and wrote two days afterward from his recollection and impression of what Secretary Carlisle said, but the published statement puts the latter's words in quotation marks.

LYNCHING AFFAIR.

A Negro Murderer and Ravisher in the Hands of a Mob.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—A Meridian, Miss., special to the *Daily States* says that Tom Johnson, the negro who murdered Mrs. Hartfield and her daughter, and raped another daughter, at Hattiesburg, was captured yesterday at Ellisville and carried back to Hattiesburg and placed in jail. Last night a crowd of citizens went to the jail and demanded the prisoner, and on being refused by the sheriff demolished the wall and broke open seven locks to reach the negro's cell. When the mob arrived at his door Johnson showed fight, having secured a crowbar, and had to be shot several times before the mob could get hold of him. He was carried out to the scene of his crime, fourteen miles from Hattiesburg, for identification, and if he proves to be the right party, it is certain that he will be lynched. There is talk of burning him at the stake.

When Travelling,

whether on pleasure bent or business take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig SyrupCo. only.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts and Expenditures For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30th, 1895.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A preliminary report of the operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1895, was submitted by Commissioner Miller to Secretary Carlisle to-day. It shows the receipts from all sources to have been $148,295,978, which were less by $5,932,473 than those of the previous year.

The expenditures will approximate $4,068,354, making the gross percentage of cost of collection 2.84 of the expenditures; however, $10,893 was on account of the sugar bounty and $88,789 on account of the income tax. Deducting these sums from the gross amount, the net percentage of cost of collection is shown to be 2.77 against 2.70 last year. The total payments of income tax is not quite so large as estimates previously furnished, being but $77,181.

The amounts received from the several sources as compared with last year were as follows:

	1895.	1894.
Spirits	$79,863,627	$85,359,253
Tobacco	29,704,908	28,617,899
Ferm'ed liquors	31,640,618	32,424,788
Income tax	77,131	
Oleomargarine	1,409,311	1,723,480
Miscellaneous	551,483	153,029

By States and Territories the collections were as follows: Alabama $88,720; Arkansas 84,953; California and Nevada 2,090,790; Colorado and Wyoming 800,112; Connecticut and Rhode Island 1,066,176; Florida 470,763; Georgia 898,518; Illinois 30,604,070; Indiana 6,804,165; Iowa 465,106; Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma 277,634; Kentucky 19,947,824; Louisiana and Mississippi 1,173,369; Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia 3,771,282; Massachusetts 2,687,278; Michigan 2,173,888; Minnesota 2,169,345; Missouri 7,830,901; Montana, Idaho and Utah 175,433; Nebraska, North and South Dakota 1,146,928; New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont 500,907; New Jersey 4,088,667; New Mexico and Arizona 41,308; New York 19,090, North Carolina 2,632,780; Ohio 12,477,148; Oregon, Washington and Alabama 331,891; Pennsylvania 10,981,086; South Carolina 87,419; Tennessee 897,803; Texas 392,129; Virginia 2,607,189; West Virginia 688,991, and Wisconsin 4,706,442.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed that the money paid into the Treasury on account of income tax—$77,131—collected under the provision of the Wilson bill, be refunded. The various claims were this morning reported to the auditor by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Judge Goff Issues an Injunction Against the Supervisor of Registration in Richland County.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Judge Goff has enjoined Supervisor Green, of Richland, on complaint of J. H. Gowdy, colored. Gowdy claims the right to a vote in a lengthy paper. He is represented by O'Bear and Douglass, of Washington. The order follows:

"It is ordered that the defendant, W. Briggs Green, do show cause before me Monday, August —, 1895, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeal room at Richmond, Va., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be made in this cause enjoining and restraining him from further exercising the powers and privileges claimed to be conferred by certain alleged enactments of the Government of the State of South Carolina upon him as the incumbent of an alleged office and described in said alleged enactment as 'Supervisor of Registration,' and also from furnishing and delivering to the several boards of managers for the several precincts in Richland county, South Carolina, appointed to hold the election of delegates to a certain constitutional convention soon to be held in the said State, certain paper writings purporting to be the registration books for the said several precincts, and also from doing any and every other act complained of in the said bill.

"It is further ordered that until the hearing herein before directed, the said defendant, his agents, servants and employes be enjoined and restrained from furnishing and delivering to the several boards of managers for the several precincts in Richland county, aforesaid, any books of paper writings purporting to be said registration books.

"Let a copy of this order be forthwith served upon said defendant, this 22d day of July, 1895."

(Signed) NATHAN GOFF,
U. S. Circuit Judge Fourth District.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.

A Murderer Who Had Been Twenty-five Years a Fugitive.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SUFFOLK, V-A., July 25.—William J. Urquhart, accused of murdering John E. Gay on November 8th, 1870, and who has been a fugitive from justice since that time, to-day voluntarily surrendered to the authorities and had a preliminary hearing before Mayor Brewer. The mayor after hearing evidence and strong pleas by counsel, sent Urquhart on to the grand jury and committed him without bail.

Gay was found murdered near his home on the above date, with a pistol shot wound in his breast. Urquhart immediately left the community, and notwithstanding the efforts of the detectives towards his capture he always eluded them, and after wandering for nearly a quarter of a century he voluntarily returned and asks for a trial. He claims self-defence. The alleged murderer and the murdered man are well connected. The accused is 57 years of age. His form is bent with travel and hardships, and his beard is long and white.

SUICIDE IN NASH COUNTY.

Dr. W. T. Spruitt, a Prominent Citizen and Physician.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINSTON, N. C., July 25.—News was received here to-day of the suicide yesterday, in Nash county, of Dr. W. T. Spruitt, a prominent citizen and practicing physician of that county. The doctor stood charged with attempting a criminal assault on a respectable married lady of his neighborhood. When he saw the officers coming to arrest him, he drew his pistol and fired a ball in his head, which produced death almost instantly.

PUBLIC EXECUTION.

Two Negroes Hanged in the Presence of Five Thousand People.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 25.—At 11.45 to-day, near Salisbury, Whit Farrand and Anderson Brown, both negroes, were publicly executed in the presence of 5,000 people. Farrand was hanged for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Owen, and Brown for the murder of his mistress, Callie Brown. Both men made full confessions. At noon they were pronounced dead.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT AT VALENZUELA.

Spanish Troops Defeated With Heavy Loss—Two Hundred and Eighty Insurgents Killed and Wounded—Great Excitement in Havana.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 25.—A cablegram from Key West, Fla., to the *Times-Union*, says: A private letter received in this city last night per steamer Mascotte, from Havana, confirms the report of Martinez Campos' defeat at the battle of Valenzuela. Of the eighteen hundred Spanish troops that went into battle only three hundred escaped to Bayamo, where they are surrounded by 6,000 Cubans under Maceo, Masso, Quintin, Bandera and Goulet.

The insurgents' loss at this battle was 290 killed and wounded. Martinez Campos is now at Rayamo seriously wounded and surrounded by insurgents. Troops are being sent from all parts of the island to relieve Campos. After the fall of Santocildes Martinez Campos took command and ordered all horses and mules belonging to the officers killed to barricade themselves with and resist the terrible charges of the Cuban cavalry, 3,000 strong. Three steamers with troops have left Santiago de Cuba for Manzanillo to reinforce Campos and bring him out.

The greatest excitement exists in Santiago. General La Chambre has been sent to Spain. Maximo Gomez, on hearing of the battle, immediately left to join Maceo. The greatest excitement exists in Havana. The people are terrorized. The government is trying to suppress all details of this great battle, but it is known all through the island. The death of Amarador Guerra is not officially confirmed.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 25.—A special from Tampa, Fla., to the *Times-Union*, says:

Passengers by the steamer Mascotte, to-night say that in the battle of Valeneuita, in which both sides desperately fought, many Spanish officers were badly wounded.

The Spanish troops in Cuba are falling victims to tropical diseases and hundreds are dying daily from the malady. The troops are poorly fed and are worn-out by long and continuous marches

The Cuban leaders in this city express themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the state of affairs, and look for startling events to occur, which will materially advance the interest of the cause they are fighting for.

It is reported by the Spanish leaders and Government authorities that a large majority of the insurgents have agreed to surrender if Spain will grant Cuba home rule. This is, however, not believed by the Cuban sympathizers, who say they want Cuba's liberty or nothing

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS

Want a National Conference Called to Consider the Monetary Question.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.—Chairman Hinrichsen of the Democratic State committee says the committee will probably be called to meet here next week to consider answers of Democratic National committeemen to the request of Illinois Democrats for a national Democratic monetary conference. He says it is probable no definite action towards calling the conference will be taken until August 15th, when there is to be a conference of free silver Democrats in Washington, which may decide on the place and date for the National Conference.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Shot Down in Cold Blood—Escape of the Murderer.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., July 25.—A special to the *Times-Union* from West Palm Beach says: Sam Lewis, at Lemon City, shot and killed John F. Highsmith, ex-tax collector of Dade county, and George A. Davis, Highsmith's nephew, yesterday. Lewis had been insulted in a drunken row the night before. He armed himself with a Winchester, and meeting Highsmith commanded him to kneel and apologize. Highsmith refused, whereupon Lewis shot him through the heart, and then shot his nephew through the heart. Lewis fled to the woods, vowing he would not be taken alive.

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Louisville—Louisville 8; Baltimore 12, Cleveland—Cleveland 6; Boston 4.
Chicago—Chicago 8; Washington 5.
St. Louis—St. Louis 20; Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburg—Pittsburg 10; New York 2.
Cincinnati—Cincinnati 19; Philadelphia 6.
New Orleans—New Orleans and Evansville game postponed—rain.
Montgomery—Montgomery 2; Nashville 9.
Richmond—Richmond 20; Portsmouth 1.
Lynchburg—Lynchburg 5; Roanoke 4.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN.

Rolo Served on the Editor for Contempt of Court.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ASHEVILLE, July 25.—The *Citizen* yesterday commented on the removal of the case of Jesse Sumner, charged with murder, to Henderson county, saying it was unnecessary and an attempt to impeach the intelligence of the people of Buncombe county. To-day Judge Ewart handed down a rule ordering the editor of the *Citizen* to appear before him Saturday to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt. The editor says he will be there.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Federal Government will not interfere to prevent the proposed exhibition of bull-fighting at the Atlanta Exposition.

Charles Wood, attorney, of Martin, Tenn., was shot and fatally wounded by T. J. Harrison. The men had had trouble concerning a law suit. Harrison was arrested.

The New York firm of Messiagee, Colgate & Co., was dissolved yesterday. The firm has come into prominence lately as an exporter of gold. The house was in business at 29 Wall street.

The British steamer Strathgyle cleared from Seranton, Miss., yesterday with 3,203,000 superficial feet of lumber for Rotterdam, the largest cargo of lumber ever carried out of any port in the United States.

D. J. Whidden and Crocket Whidden were assassinated at their cedar camp near Bookville, Fla., by a band of masked men. What induced the killing is not known. It is thought to be another chapter of the old Whidden-Whitehurst feud.

Three of a quartette of negroes who broke jail at Fernandina, Fla., were fired upon while they ran straight for the ocean and plunged in. No trace, except a trail of blood on the beach, and three hats, has been found of any man.

Dr. Benjamin Mackie, aged 50 years, a surgeon in the U. S. Navy with the relative rank of Lieutenant Commander, was found dead last night at his residence in Philadelphia, with a bullet hole through his head. The case is one of suicide; cause unknown.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Pears, five barrels Nice Pears just received, Also Watermelons and Apples. Neill McKinnon, No. 18 South Water street. c21

$5.00 annual membership in Y. M. C. A. Baths, Gymnasium, Library, Lectures, School. But it must be spot cash. Reduced from $8.00 on1v to October. jy 23 1m

$25.09 to $50.00 per week using and selling Old Reliable Plater. Every family has rusty, worn knives, forks, spoons, etc. Quickly plated by dipping in melted metal. No experience or hard work, a good situation. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio. jy 23 tf

Brooms, Brooms, Brooms. Patronize home industry, Brooms to order any style and quantity at lowest prices. Come and compare prices, corner Chesnut and Water streets, or send for price list. Taylor's Manufacturing Co., Wilmington, N. C. jy 20 6t*

For Rent—No. 308 South Front street, at present occupied by Mr. James Sprunt, F. A. Lord, Agent. july 18 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON Inteligence Bureau, Wilmington, N. C. Still in the lead for servants. Want one girl, White, German preferred, who will work for $8 per month, where she will have a home. R. B. Reardon, Prop. jy 7 tf

A new drink. Trilby Cocktails at the French Cafe. Also all kinds Liquors, Cigars and fancy drinks served. A. P. Levy, Proprietor.

Photographs.—U. C. Ellis, at No. 114 Market street, for the latest style, best quality, finest finished and lowest-priced Photographs—$1.00 per dozen. U. C. ELLIS. c21

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store, 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

SAVE MONEY

By buying your footwear where there's the greatest variety to choose from.

Tennis can never claim the lawn so indisputable as we hold first place with our array of bottom prices. Call and be convinced.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
jy 7 tf

Turnip Seed, Fall Crop.

Just arrived.

Low Prices. Large Stock.

Robert R. Bellamy & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists

N. E. Cor. Front & Market sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Write for quotations.
may 7 3m

Anchor Lime

IS THE

Best on the Market.

Nails, Hoop-Iron Rivets,

MOLASSES,

Flour, Sugar, Coffee,

MEAT, LARD, &c.

GENERAL GROCERIES.

WORTH & WORTH.
my 19 tf

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth,

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company jan 25 tf

—25—

Per Cent.

Discount

—ON—

CASH

Purchases

This Week

ON ACCOUNT OF

Removal

SALE.

Katz & Polvogt,

116 MARKET ST.

We Move October 1 to

No. 9 Front St.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

AGENTS FOR

Wheeler & Wilson

NEW

No. 9

Sewing Machine.
july 14 tf

Agreeably Fooled.

It is often said by parties that do not know, that the Racket Store carries nothing but trash and plunder, but we are happy to say that many of our customers find on investigation that they are agreeably fooled. When they once get acquainted with our business and find out what we are and walk over our store they at once see we have no catch penny shop, but a real live wide awake dry goods store, occupying three floors, running on full time and 17 clerks that draw their salaries every Saturday night. The secret key to this successful business is this: We underbuy and undersell. That means this: We buy goods for less than they are worth, often at half-price, sometime at 40, sometime at 33⅓ per cent. discount. And then we sell them at small advance of our cost. This is Summer time and the hard-fisted farmer is very near through with his crops and they need some comfort.

Let us sell you a Hammock, a good Mexican grass Hammock at 75c, larger at 95c, and still better at $1.25 to 1.90 each. Do you need some slippers or house shoes? Ladies opera slippers 33c, pat. tip. black, nice slippers at 50c, better at 75c, and extra at $1.00 to 1.25 Old ladies' Buskins, 35c; Gent's house Shoes, in low cut slippers, 40 to 75; all extra cheap. We carry a full stock of Shoes of every kind. Our stock of Summer Dress Goods has been increased and reduced in price.

We are on Front street opposite the Market House.

BRADDY & GAYLORD, Prop.
of Wilmington's big Racket Store.
july 21 tf

For Rent.

SUMMER COTTAGES,

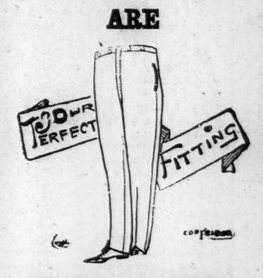
At Carolina Beach.

Apply to D. O'CONNOR,
mpy 29 tf Real Estate agent.

UN-ZA-RE PRI-SA-ZINO BILL IC MADE.

FROM

ARE



$3.00 PANTS.

We guarantee a fit in all Clothing made to order, and we are now ready to solicit Fall orders for Suits from $12.50 up. Call and see sample. All Wool Sweaters from $1.50 to $2.50. Bath Suits $1.00. Bicycle Racing Suits $1.00. Sporting goods a specialty.

C. E. GORDON,

Northeast Cor. Front and Market St,
July 12 tf

Great Clearing Sale

Dry Goods!

We give particular attention to our Dry Goods department and offer perfect goods, notwithstanding the extremely low prices quoted below. The quality will invariably be found the best.

ATTENTION.

Our 15c Plisse 8c.
Our 10c Satine, all colors, 8c.
Also a beautiful line of Satines 7c.
Our 10c Dimity, beautiful stripes, all colors, 7c.
Our 33-inch Creponette, former price 15c, now 11c.
Our 12½c colored colors Crepon 8c.
Our 36-inch Henrietta 15c.
Our 10c Turkina and Palmetto Crepes 6c.
Also a full line of double and single width Flannel, the very thing for bathing suits, 25c to $1 per yard.
Our 35c Summer Silks 24c.
Our Triumph Percale 5c.
Our 30-inch best Percale 9c.
Our 36-inch Percale, all colors, stripes 12½c.
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jy 21 tf Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

Stato of North Carolina, County of New Hanover.

Hansen & Smith,
vs.
Argyle Lumber & Shingle Co.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county to the undersigned, Receivers appointed in the above entitled cause, directed, we will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at Public Auction at the Court House Door of Robeson county, in Lumberton, N. C., on the 25th day of July, 1895, the following described property. One saw and shingle mill situated at Alma, Robeson County, N. C.

GEO. H. HOWELL,
G. B. PATTERSON,
Receivers.

For fuller description of the above property apply to Geo. H. Howell, Wilmington, N. C., or G. B. Patterson, Maxton, N. C. je 25 30t

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed Agent of the Mount Hope Nursery, of Rochester, N. Y., for this district, to solicit orders for all nursery stock, will canvass the city and explain the nature of all shrubberies, seeds and fruits. Sold by Ellwanger & Barry, Proprietors of the largest Nurseries in the United States. All stock guaranteed. The undersigned being a resident of this city and a land scape gardner, will give all stock his personal attention.

JOHN KNIGHT,
jy 18 tf The Land Scape Gardner.

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Children's All-wool Suits, $1 up.

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CROATAN, Saturday, July 20
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Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN, Tuesday, July